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No. 20] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1977/VAISAKHA 24, 1899

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दो जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य कोष के प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गए साधिकारिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India

(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities

(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(न्याय विभाग)

नई विल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1358.—नोटेरी प्रधिनियम, 1952, की धारा 10 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए और पूरे भारत में बकालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत नोटेरी, श्री सुबोध कुमार मुल्लिक से अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार, नोटेरी प्रधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 4 के अधीन रखे गए अपने रजिस्टर में पूरे भारत के नोटेरी, श्री सुबोध कुमार मुल्लिक का नाम तारीख 1 जनवरी, 1977 से हटाने के आदेश देता है।

[संख्या 22/24/77-न्याय]
आर० वासुदेवन, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Justice)

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1977

S.O. 1358.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Notaries Act, 1952 and on receiving a request from Shri Subodh Kumar Mullick, a notary authorised to practise in the whole of India, the Central Government orders the removal of the name of Shri Subodh Kumar Mullick, Notary for the whole of India, from the Register maintained by it under section 4 of the Notaries Act, 1952 with effect from 1st January, 1977.

[No. 22/24/77-Jus]
R. VASUDEVAN, Dy. Secy.

(1583)

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1359.—गण्डपति सिंधियान के अनुच्छेद 258 के बद्दल
(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए और इस नियमित सभी पूर्वतन प्रधिसूचनाओं को प्रधिकार देने हुए, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मणिपुर, मेघालय, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों की सरकारों की सहमति से, विस्कोटक पदार्थ प्रधिनियम, 1908 (1908 का 6) की धारा 7 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कृत राज्यों के जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को सौंपते हैं।

[सं० 23/9/76-जी पृ-५]
एच० बी० राय, प्रवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 20th April, 1977

S.O. 1359.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the President, with the consent of the Governments of the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh, hereby entrusts to all District Magistrates in the said States, the functions of the Central Government under section 7 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (6 of 1908).

[No. 23/9/76-GPA.V]
H. B. ROY, Under Secy.

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms)

New Delhi, the 27th April, 1977

ERRATUM

S.O. 1360.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) No. S.O. 633 dated the 10th February, 1977, published at page 759 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) in line 10 for "Panel" read "Penal".

[No. 228/1/77-AVD.II]

T. K. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय
(राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग)
(राजस्व पक्ष)
नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 1977

आयकर

का० आ० 1361.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80D की उपधारा 2 (ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्री वेणु गोपाल स्वामी मंदिर देवस्थान, किम्बनाथम, जिला तिनुवेली को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए तमिलनाडु राज्य में सर्वत्र विष्यात लोक पूजा का स्थान प्रधिसूचित करती है।

(सं० 1678/का० सं० 176/15/77 अ.क. (एI))

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue & Banking)
(Revenue Wing)
New Delhi, the 5th March, 1977
(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1361.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2)(b) of Section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies Sri Venugopala Swami Temple Devasthanam, Kizhanatham, Tirunelveli District to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the State of Tamil Nadu for the purposes of the said Section.

[No. 1678/F. No. 176/15/77-IT(AI)]

नई दिल्ली, 25 मार्च, 1977

का० आ० 1362.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80D की उपधारा 2(ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्री शक्ति विनायक मन्दिर व्यास, कलिङ्ग कालोनी, सर. पी. टी. राजन रोड, कौ. क० नगर, मद्रास 600078 को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए तमिलनाडु राज्य में सर्वत्र विष्यात लोक पूजा का स्थान प्रधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 1682/का० 176/20/77 अ. क. (एI)]
एम० शास्त्री, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th March, 1977

S.O. 1362.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2)(b) of Section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies Sri Sakthi Vinayaga Temple Trust, Kalinga Colony, Sir P. T. Rajan Road, K. K. Nagar, Madras-600078 to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the State of Tamil Nadu for the purposes of the said Section.

[No. 1682/F. No. 176/20/77-IT(AI)]

M. SHASTRI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1363.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 व की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपने 27 नवम्बर 1974 के आदेश संख्या 113 में प्रांशिक संशोधन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा आवेद देती है कि दिनांक 27 नवम्बर 1974 के उपर्युक्त आदेश के साथ संलग्न सारणी में क्र० सं० 18A, 18B, 18C, 18D और 18E को प्रतिस्थित के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जायगा :—

सारणी

1	2	3
18A : निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर वस्त्रई जिले के माहिम कैडेस्ट्रल आयुक्त, अभियहण रेंज-I,	सर्वे डिवीजन को छोड़कर शेष सभी कैडेस्ट्रल सर्वे नम्बरों में आये वाले थेव।	
18B : निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभियहण रेंज-II,	(i) वस्त्रई जिले का माहिम कैडेस्ट्रल सर्वे डिवीजन	
वस्त्रई	(ii) वस्त्रई उपनगर जिले के अधिरी नामुक के वांद्रा, डांडा, जुह और विनेपाले गांव	
18C : निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त अभियहण रेंज-III,	(iii) वस्त्रई उपनगर जिले का योरीवली तालुक	
वस्त्रई	(i) रेंज-II को सीधे गंवों को छोड़कर वस्त्रई उपनगर जिले के अधिरी नामुक के शेष सभी गंवों	
18D : निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त अभियहण रेंज-IV	(ii) वस्त्रई उपनगर जिले के कुरला तालुक के बैम्बुर, वाडी, वाढा, बोला, चूतावटी, कुरला, देवनार और घनिक गांव।	
वस्त्रई	ऊपर रेंज-III को सीधे गंवों गांव छोड़कर वस्त्रई उपनगर जिले के कुरला तालुक के शेष सभी गंवों	

यह आवेद 25-4-1977 से सारा होगा।

[सं० 29/77/का० सं० 316/211/76-धन कर]

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1977

S.O. 1363.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 269 B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in partial modification of their order No. 13 dated the 27th November, 1974, the Central Government hereby order that in Table appended to the afore-said order dated 27th November, 1974, the entries in S. No. 18A, 18B, 18C, 18D, and 18E shall be substituted by the following:

TABLE

1	2	3
18A. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Acquisition Range-I, Bombay.	Areas comprised in all the Cadastral Survey numbers of Bombay District except Mahim Cadastral Survey Division.	
18B. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-II, Bombay.	(i) Mahim Cadastral Survey Division of Bombay District, (ii) Bandra, Danda, Juhu and Vile Parle Villages of Andheri Taluka of Bombay Suburban District.	

1	2	3
18C. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-III, Bombay.	(iii) Borivali Taluka of Bombay Suburban District.	(i) All villages of Andheri Taluka of Bombay Suburban District other than those assigned to Range-II. (ii) Chembur, Wadi, Wadha, Borla Chunabatti, Kurla, Deonar and Anik Villages of Kurla Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District.
18D. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Acquisition Range- IV, Bombay.	All the villages of Kurla Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District other than those assigned to Range-III.	

This order shall come into force with effect from 25-4-1977.
[No. 29/77/F. No. 316/211/76-WT].

का० आ० 1364.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 वा० की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपने दिनांक 15 मार्च 1975 के आदेश सं० 17/1975 का० सं० 328/227/74-धनकर, के आंशिक संशोधन में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा आदेश देती है कि दिनांक 15-3-1975 के उपर्युक्त आदेश के साथ संलग्न सारणी में क्र० सं० 13(ख) की प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जायगा :—

सारणी

13(ख) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर बटाला को छोड़कर जिला अमृतसर और आयुक्त, अभिप्राहण रेंज, जिला गुरदासपुर अमृतसर।

यह आदेश 25-4-1977 से लागू होगा।

[सं० 25/77/316/211/76-धनकर]

S.O.1364.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 269B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in partial modification of their order No. 16/1975/F. No. 328/227/74-WT, dated the 15th March, 1975 the Central Government hereby order that in the table appended to the aforesaid order dated 15-3-1975 the entries in S. No. 13(B) shall be substituted by the following :—

TABLE

13 (B) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range, Amritsar.	Amritsar district and Gurdaspur district except Batala.
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This order shall come into force w.e.f. 25-4-1977.
[No. 25/77/316/211/76-WT]

का० आ० 1365.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 वा० की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपने दिनांक 14-11-1972 के आदेश सं० 30 (का० सं० 327/111/72-धनकर) के आंशिक संशोधन में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा आदेश देती है कि आदेश सं० 75/(का० सं० 328/111/72-

धनकर) दिनांक 10-1-74, सं० 105/74 (का० सं० 328/227/74-धनकर) दिनांक 20-11-74 और सं० 16/75/का० सं० 328/227/74-धनकर दिनांक 15-3-75 द्वारा यथा संशोधित, दिनांक 14-11-12 के उपर्युक्त आदेश के साथ संलग्न सारणी में क्र० सं० 13(क) की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा और क्र० सं० 13(ख) जोड़ दी जायगी :—

सारणी

13(क) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर हरियाणा राज्य संचरण भेज आयुक्त, अभिप्राहण रेंज, चंडीगढ़ और हिमाचल प्रदेश का सिरमूर जिला

13(ख) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर पंजाब के पटियाला, संगरूर, सुधियाना आयुक्त, अभिप्राहण रेंज, और रूपनगर जिले तथा सम्मूर्य हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य (सिरमूर जिला छोड़कर)

यह आदेश 25-4-1977 से लागू होगा।

[सं० 26/77/316/211/76-धनकर]

S.O. 1365.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 269B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in partial modification of their order No. 30 (F. No. 328/111/72-WT) dated 14-11-1972 the Central Government hereby order that in the table appended to the aforesaid order dated 14-11-72, as amended by orders No. 75 (F. No. 328/111/72-WT) dated 10-1-74, No. 105/74 (F. No. 328/227/74-WT) dated 20-11-74 and No. 16/75/F. No. 328/227/74-WT dated 15-3-75, the entries against Sr. No. 13(A) shall be substituted and S. No. 13(C) added, as under :—

TABLE

13(A) Inspecting Assistant Haryana State, Union Territory of Chandigarh and Commissioner of Income Tax, Acquisition Sirmur Distt. of Himachal Range, Rohtak. Pradesh.

13(C) Inspecting Assistant Patiala, Sangrur, Ludhiana and Commissioner of Income Tax, Acquisition Rupnagar, Distts. of Punjab and whole of the State of Range, Ludhiana. Himachal Pradesh (excluding Sirmur Distt.)

This order shall come into force with effect from 25-4-1977.
[No. 26/77/316/211/76-WT]

का० आ० 1366.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 वा० की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और दिनांक 15 मार्च, 1975 के अपने आदेश सं० 16/1975 (का० सं० 328/227/74-धनकर) के अधिलेखन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा आदेश देती है कि 15 मार्च 1975 के उपर्युक्त आदेश के साथ संलग्न सारणी की क्र० सं० 14(ग) की प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जायगा :—

सारणी

13(ग) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर पंजाब राज्य के जिला जालंधर की आयुक्त (अभिप्राहण) रेंज-ए, जालंधर तहसील जालंधर

13(घ) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर (i) पंजाब राज्य के जिला जालंधर आयुक्त (अभिप्राहण) रेंज-घ, की फिलौर, नावनशहर और जालंधर नकोदर तहसीले

1	2	3
		(ii) पंजाब राज्य के जिला गुरुग्रामपुर की बटाला तहसील
		(iii) पंजाब राज्य के हीथियारपुर, कपूरथला, भटिडा, फिरोजपुर और करीबपुर जिले

यह आदेश 25-4-77 से लागू होगा।

[सं० 24/77/फा० सं० 316/211/76-धनकर]

S.O. 1366.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 269B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of their order No. 16/1975 (F. No. 328/227/74-WT) dated the 15th March, 1975, the Central Government hereby order that in the table appended to the aforesaid order dated 15th March, 1975 the entries in S. No. 13(C) shall be substituted by the following :—

TABLE

1	2	3
13(C) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, (Acquisition) Range-A, Jullundur.	Jullundur Tehsil of Jullundur District of the State of Punjab.	
13(D) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, (Acquisition) Range-B, Jullundur.	(i) Phillaur, Nawanshahr & Nakodar Tehsils of Jullundur District of the State of Punjab. (ii) Batala Tehsil of Gurdaspur District of the State of Punjab. (iii) Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Bhatinda, Ferozepur & Faridkot Districts of the state of Punjab.	

This order shall come into force with effect from 25-4-77.

[No. 24/77/F. No. 316/211/76-WT]

का० आ० 1367.—प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 जू की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस संबंध में पिछले सभी प्रादेशों के, जहां तक उनका सम्बन्ध परिवास बंगल से है, अधिलंबन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा यह प्रधिकार देते हैं कि निम्नलिखित सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विविध प्रत्येक सहायक प्रायकर आयुक्त, उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (3) की तदनुरूपी प्रविष्टि में विविध स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त प्रधिनियम के स्थाय XX-के प्रत्यर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी का कार्य करेंगे :—

सारणी

1	2	3
1 निरीक्षी सहायक प्रायकर आयुक्त, अधिग्रहण रेज-Ι, कलकत्ता	द्वारा आजार, बेनापुकुर, दौ आजार, अटेलो, हेयार स्ट्रीट, मुखीपाड़ा, पार्क स्ट्रीट और तलनाला पुलिस स्टेशन।	
2. निरीक्षी सहायक प्रायकर आयुक्त, अधिग्रहण रेज-ΙI, कलकत्ता	भलीपुर, बेहला, इकबालपुर, गाँड़न रीच, हेटिस्प, महेश्वरला, मेटियाबुर्ज, न्यू भलीपुर पुलिस स्टेशन साउथ डिवीजन पोर्ट पुलिस और बाटोंग पुलिस स्टेशन।	

1	2	3
3. निरीक्षी सहायक प्रायकर आयुक्त अधिग्रहण रेज-III कलकत्ता	एमहर्ट स्ट्रीट, बालीगंज, भवानीपुर, बड़नोमा, छकुरिया जादबपुर, जोरा-संको, जोरबागान, करैया और शामपुकुर पुलिस स्टेशन।	
4. निरीक्षी सहायक प्रायकर आयुक्त, अधिग्रहण रेज-IV, कलकत्ता	उर्युक्त को छोड़कर शेष सारा पश्चिम बंगाल।	

यह आदेश 25 अप्रैल, 1977 से लागू होगा।

[सं० 28/77/फा० सं० 316/211/76-धनकर]

एन० एन० मंडल, अवर मन्त्री

S.O. 1367.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 269B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of all previous orders in this respect, so far as they relate to West Bengal, the Central Government hereby authorised every Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax specified in column (2) of the table below to perform the functions of a competent authority, under Chapter XXA of the said Act, within the local limits specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table :—

TABLE

1	2	3
1. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-I, Calcutta.	Police Stations at Burrabazar, Beniapukur, Bowbazar, Entally, Hare Street, Muchipara, Park Street & Taitala.	
2. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-II, Calcutta.	Police Stations at Alipore, Behala, Ekbalpore, Garden Reach, Hastings, Mahestala, Metiaburj, New Alipore, South Division Port Police & Watgunj.	
3. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-III, Calcutta.	Police Stations at Amherst Street, Balygunge, Bhowanipore, Burtolla, Dhakuria Jadavpore, Jora-Sanko, Jorabagan, Karaia & Shyampur.	
4. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-IV, Calcutta.	Entire West Bengal other than the above.	

This order shall come into force with effect from 25th April, 1977.

[No. 28/77-F. No. 316/211/76-WT]
H. N. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1977

स्टाम्प

का० आ० 1368.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 20 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए वा 19 फरवरी, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप खण्ड (ii) के पृष्ठ 616-617 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के राजस्व और वैकिंग विभाग (राजस्व पक्ष) की विनांक 2 फरवरी, 1977 की अधिसूचना संख्या 2/77-स्टाम्प फा० सं० 33-3-77-वि० क० (का० आ० सं० 593) को प्रधिकान्त करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा स्टाम्प शुल्क की संगठना के प्रयोजनों के लिये, तीव्र की सारणी के स्तम्भ

(2) में विनियमित विदेशी मुद्रा के भारतीय मुद्रा में संपर्कर्तन के लिए विनियम की दर, उसके समान (3) में नत्सम्बन्धी प्रतिविटियों में विहित करती है।

सारणी

क्रम संख्या	विदेशी मुद्रा	100 रु के समतुल्य विदेशी मुद्रा के विनियम की दर
1	2	3

1. आस्ट्रियन शिलिंग	.	188
2. आस्ट्रेलियन डॉलर	.	10.05
3. ब्रैंडिजियन फ्रैंक	.	104
4. कनाडियन डॉलर	.	11.68
5. ईनिश कॉन्टर	.	65.10
6. डुर्ट्से मार्क	.	26.60
7. इच गिल्डर	.	27.80
8. फ्रैंच फ्रैंक	.	55.30
9. हांग कांग डॉलर	.	51.50
10. इटलियन लीगा	.	98.70
11. जापानी येन	.	3090
12. मलेशियन डॉलर	.	27.70
13. नार्वेजियन ओनर	.	58.30
14. पॉइंड स्ट्रिंग	.	6.5474
15. स्वीडिश कॉन्टर	.	46.80
16. स्विस फ्रैंक	.	28.40
17. अमरीकी डॉलर	.	11.18

[स० 13/77-स्टाम्प/फा० सं० 33/3/77-बिक्री कर्ज
एम० ई० गमस्यामी, अवश्य मन्त्रिव

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

STAMP

S. O. 1368.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) and in supersession of the notification of Government of India in the Department of Revenue & Banking (Revenue Wing), No. 2/77 Stamps F. No. 33/3/77-ST (S. O. No. 593) dated the 2nd February, 1977 published at pages 616-617 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 19th February, 1977 the Central Government hereby prescribed in column (3) of the Table below the rate of exchange for the conversion of the foreign currency specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof into the currency of India for the purpose of calculating stamp duty.

TABLE

S. No.	Foreign Currency	Rate of exchange of foreign currency equivalent to Rs. 100/-	3
1	2	3	
1. Austrian Schillings.	.	188	
2. Australian Dollars	.	10.05	
3. Belgian Francs	.	404	
4. Canadian Dollars.	.	11.68	
5. Danish Kroners	.	65.10	
6. Deutsche Marks	.	26.60	
7. Dutch Guilders	.	27.80	

1	2	3
8. French Francs	.	55.30
9. Hong Kong Dollars	.	51.50
10. Italian Lire.	.	9870
11. Japanese Yen.	.	3090
12. Malaysian Dollars	.	27.70
13. Norwegian Kroners	.	58.30
14. Pound Sterling	.	6.5474
15. Swedish Kroners	.	46.80
16. Swiss Francs	.	28.40
17. USA Dollars.	.	11.18

[NO. 13/77-Stamps/F. No. 33/3/77-ST]
S. D. RAMASWAMY, Under Secy.

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1369.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 50 द्वारा प्रदत्त विविधों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार निम्नलिखित फर्मों को 1976-77 के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लेखापरीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, अर्थात् : -

- मैसर्स सून्दरम पॉइंड श्रीनिवासन, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स, 161, माउंट रोड, मद्रास-2
- मैसर्स के एम० अथवा एन० कम्पनी, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स, इस्ट पॉइंड बेस्ट विलिंग, 49 अपोलो स्ट्रीट, फॉर्ट, बम्बई-400001
- मैसर्स गुटगुटिया पॉइंड कम्पनी, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स, 33 नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता-1

[स० एफ० 1(16)/76—लेखा]

(Banking Wing)

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

S.O. 1369.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934, (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby appoints, the following firms as auditors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1976-77, namely :—

- M/s. Sundaram & Srinivasan, Chartered Accountants, 161, Mount Road, Madras-2.
- M/s. K. S. Aiyer & Co., Chartered Accountants, East & West Building, 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-400001.
- M/s. K. N. Gutgutia & Co., Chartered Accountants, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

[No. 1 (16)76/Accs.]

का० आ० 1370.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 50 द्वारा प्रदत्त विविधों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार निम्नलिखित फर्मों को 1976-77 के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लेखापरीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, अर्थात् :—

मैसर्स रघुनाथ राय पॉइंड कम्पनी

चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स,

3, हनुमान रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001

[स० एफ० 1(16)/76—लेखा]

श्रीमती नलिनी एम० कै० मेनन, उप मन्त्रिव

S.O. 1370.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India (2 of 1934) the Central Government hereby appoints, the following firms as auditors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1976-77 namely :—

- M/s. Raghunath Rai & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
3, Hanuman Road,
New Delhi-110001

[No. 1(16)76/Accs.]

MRS. NALINI M. K. MENON, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1371.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एन्डवटारा, शोपिंग करस्टी है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपचारा (2) के उपचार्य इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने से 2 वर्षों की अवधि तक बैंक आफ बड़ीदा पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होगे जहाँ तक कि उनका सम्बन्ध नैनीताल बैंक निमिटेंड के शेयरों में उसकी आविस्ता में है।

[म० 15(8)—बौं श्री 3/77]

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1977

S.O. 1371.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to the Bank of Baroda for a period of two years from the date of this Notification in so far as they relate to its holdings in the shares of the Naini Tal Bank Ltd.

[No. 15(8)-B.O.III/77]

का० आ० 1372.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एन्डवटारा, शोपिंग करस्टी है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपचार्य 15 मार्च, 1978 हैनक बड़ी दोबार बैंक निमिटेंड, होशियारपुर पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होगे जहाँ तक कि उनका सम्बन्ध इस बैंक द्वारा प्रजाव गाउँ में होशियारपुर जिले के प्रेमगढ़ में और फिरोजपुर जिले के कोटाल में मूल सून-सम्पर्क से है।

[म० 15(10)—बौं श्री III/77]

S.O. 1372.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply till the 15th March 1978 to the Bari Doab Bank Ltd., Hoshiarpur in respect of the landed properties held by it at Premgarh, Hoshiarpur District and at Kotwal, Ferozepur District both in Punjab State.

[No. 15(10)-B.O.III/77]

का० आ० 1373.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एन्डवटारा, शोपिंग करस्टी है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपचार्य 30 मार्च, 1978 तक ओरिएन्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स निमिटेंड, नई दिल्ली पर उसकी निम्न-शिक्षित ममतायों के सम्बन्ध में लागू नहीं होगे:—

(1) एक द्वमजिली दुकान न० 136, बाजाजा बजार, मेरठ शहर।

(2) एक द्वमजिली दुकान न० 137, मोहल्ला डालमपाड़ा, मेरठ शहर।

[म० 15(9)—बौं श्री III/77]
म० भा० उमगावकर, अचार मंत्री

S.O. 1373.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply till the 30th March 1978, to the Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., New Delhi, in respect of its following properties.

(i) One double storey shop No. 136,
Bazar Bazaar, Meerut City.

(ii) One double storey house No. 137,
Mohalla Dalampara, Meerut city.

[No. 15(9)-B.O.III/77]
M. B. USGAONKAR, Under Secy.

केन्द्रीय प्रस्थान कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1374.—बौं श्री के 22 जुलाई 1974 के समय समय पर यथा संशोधित आदेश संख्या 60/पा० म० 328/137/74-धन कर के आणिक संशोधन में और आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 269 वा० की उपचारा (6) के सांस्कृतिक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड एन्डवटारा निर्विष्ट करना है कि निम्न-लिखित मारणी के स्तंभ 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रस्थेक आयकर आयुक्त उक्त मारणी के स्तंभ (3) में तदनुस्ती प्रविष्ट के सामने विनिर्दिष्ट सक्षम प्राधिकारी के सम्बन्ध में आयकर आयुक्त होगा।

सारणी

- आयकर आयुक्त पटियाला निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिशेष रेज, लधियाणा।
- आयकर आयुक्त, हरियाणा निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिशेष और झंडीगढ़, रोहतक। ग्रहण रेज, रोहतक।

2 यह आदेश 25 अप्रैल 1977 से लागू होगा।

[म० 27/77—फा० म० 316/211/76—धन कर]

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1977

S. O. 1374.—In partial modification of the Board's order No. 60/F-No. 328/137/74-WT dated 22nd July, 1974, as amended from time to time and in exercise of the powers conferred by the explanation to sub-section (6) of section 269F of the Income-tax Act, 1961 the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby specify that every Commissioner of Income-tax specified in Col. 2 of the table given below shall be the Commissioner in relation to the competent authority specified in the corresponding entry in col. (3) of the said Table.

TABLE

1	2	3
1. Commissioner of Income-tax, Patiala.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range, Ludhiana.	
2. Commissioner of Income-tax, Haryana & Chandigarh, Rohtak.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range, Rohtak.	

2. This order shall come into force with effect from 25th April, 1977.

[No. 27/77-F. No. 316/211/76-W. T.]

का० आ० 1375.—विष्वामान आदेश म० 60/76 (फा० म० 328/227/74—धन कर विनाक 14-7-76) के आणिक संशोधन में और आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 वा० की उपचारा (6) के स्पष्टीकरण द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड एन्डवटारा निवेद देता है कि निम्नलिखित मारणी के स्तंभ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट आयकर आयुक्त उक्त मारणी के स्तंभ (3) की अनुलूपी प्रविष्टि से विनिर्दिष्ट सक्षम प्राधिकारी के सम्बन्ध में आयकर आयुक्त होगा।

सारणी

1. प्रायकर आयुक्त, जालंधर (1) निरीक्षी सदायक प्रायकर आयुक्त, अमियहण रेज-ए, जालंधर।
 (2) निरीक्षी सदायक प्रायकर आयुक्त, (अधि०) रेज-सी, जालंधर

यह आदेश 25-4-1977 से प्रभावी होगा।

[सं० 23/77-फा० सं० 316/211/76—धन वर]
 एच० एन० मंडल, अधर मन्त्री

S.O. 1375.—In partial modification of the existing order 60/76 (F. No. 328/227/74-WT dated 14-7-76) and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Explanation to sub-section (6) of Section 269 F of the Income tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby direct that the Commissioner of Income-tax specified in column (2) of the Table below shall be the Commissioner in relation to the competent

authority specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table.

TABLE

1	2	3
1. Commissioner of Income-tax, Jullundur.	(i) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-A, Jullundur. (ii) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax (Acq), Range-B, Jullundur.	
		This order shall take effect from 25-4-77.

[No. 23/77-F. No. 316/211/76-WT.]

H. N. MANDAL, Under Secy.

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहरणिय, गुजरात (आय प्रवेश)

गुजरात, 27 जनवरी, 1977

का० आ० 1376.—केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम 15 और 16 के द्वितीय परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं इस अधिसूचना द्वारा मंबन मारणी के स्तर (4) में निर्विघ्न तस्वाकू की खेती के खेतों को विश्व खेत धोषित करता हूँ। इस मारणी के स्तरम् (5) और (6) में बनायी गई सीमाओं तक उक्त निर्विघ्न खेतों में अतिक्रम रूप से नस्वाकू की खेती करने वालों और तस्वाकू सिक्काने वालों को क्रमशः नियम 15 और 16 के अधीन घोषणा की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

2. केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम 15 और 16 के अधीन दी गई उपरोक्त छठ वायु द्वारा सिक्कायी जाने वाली विरजानिया तस्वाकू और धारं द्वारा सिक्कायी जाने वाली तस्वाकू के उपरोक्त छठ वायु द्वारा सिक्कायी जाने वालों पर लागू नहीं होगी।

3. व्यवसायिक मंसाधनों को कञ्ची नस्वाकू बेचने के इरादे से आई० ए० सी० नस्वाकू की खेती करने वालों पर उपरोक्त छठ लागू नहीं होगी।

क्रम सं० मंडल का नाम एम० एम० आर०/आई० ए० लूट प्रवत्त भेद
 आर० का नाम

स्तरम् 4 में निर्विघ्न तस्वाकू की अधिकतम अध्यक्षिया शक्तियों में से उस मारणी जिसे क्रृषि 1944 शेवत की अधिकतम की केन्द्रीय उत्पाद नियमावली के शीमा जिसमें 1944 शुल्क नियमावली के 16वें नियम के एक्सेस नियम के अधीन घोषणा दिए गये नियम के अधीन बिना ही निर्विघ्न अधिकार तस्वाकू की खेती की अद्वा में सिक्का सकता जा सकती है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. विशाखापट्टनम आई० ए० युगट्टा आई० आर० आर० I	नरसिंहटनम फिरके के यंडापट्टिल पेढाकोड्डापट्टिल, धर्मनिगरम, बालि- धाटम्, बुगाड्डा, अशावरम्, शूका- पुर, जाल्लुर, येरकझापलेम, वेमु- लापुड्डि, बागारिपेटा, भेट्टापलेम, माड्डकोडी गांव।	नरसिंहटनम फिरके के नारायण, गाजपथिगजपुरम्, अग्राहरम्, गच्चे- पति मकबूरीपलेम गंगावरम वेंकटापलेम, मेत्तयपालेम जामगा- पति भारगावरम् भीमायोयनप- लेम डोकबीरा पेढ़ी अग्राहरम तमारम गिल्लुर बाय्यावरम कोडाला अग्राहरम् सीधासा अग्राहरम हरणा अग्राहरम बाजगनदा	12 एर्स	60 किलोग्राम		
				यथोपरि	यथोपरि	

[अधिसूचना सं० 2/77/सी० सं० V/4/30/67/73—य० एम० पी० 4]
 सी० भुजगस्वामी, समाहरण

Office of the Collector of Central Excises, Guntur (A.P.).

Guntur, the 27th January, 1977

S. O. 1376.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by the 2nd proviso to Rules 15 and 16 of Central Excise Rules 1944 I hereby declare the tobacco growing areas specified in col (4) of the schedule annexed as sparse growing areas and the extent up to which individual growers need not furnish their declarations under Rule 15 and the limit up to which individual curers in these specified sparse growing areas need not furnish their declarations under Rule 16 are indicated in cols nos (5) and (6) respectively of the Schedule annexed.

2. The above exemption under Rules 15 and 16 of Central Excise Rules 1944 will not apply to growers of flue cured tobacco and Virginia Air Cured Tobacco.

3. The above exemption will not apply to growers of I. A. C. tobacco who intend to sell the green tobacco to professional curers.

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Name of the MOR/ Area exempted.		Maximum area which a grower may undertake tobacco Cultivation without declaration under Rule 15 of CE Rules, 1944 in areas specified in column 4.	Quantity limit of tobacco which a cultivator may cure without a declaration under Rule 16 of CE Rules, 1944 within the Jurisdiction area specified in column 4	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Vishakhapatnam IDO-I	Uratla IRO	Mandikondi Bangaripeta. Vemulapudi Yerakkannapalem Jalluru Sunkapur Annavaram Dug-adda Balighatam Dharmangaram Pedaboddapalli Yendapalli villages of Narasipatham Firka Vazragada Harappa Agraharam Seethanna Agraharam Kondala Agraharam Bayyavaram Gidutur Tamaram Dochira Peddi Agaraharam Bheema Boina Palem Garagavaram Jamagapali Setty-palem Venkata Palem Gan-gavaram Makavari Palem Racheppali Narayana Gajapathirajapuram Agraharam Villages of Makavaripalem Firka.	12 Ares -do-	60 Kgs. -do-	

[Notification No. 2/77/C NO. V/4/30/67/73-UMP.4]
C. BHUJANGASWAMY, Collector

सोमाधुरुक तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क

समाहर्तालिय, मधुराई-2

मधुरै, 21 फरवरी, 1977

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क

क्रा० आ० 1377.—केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम 5 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए मैं इस प्रधिकूलना द्वारा, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के अधीक्षकों को मधुरै समाहर्तालिय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली के नियम 173 (2) तथा 185 (1) के अधीन नियति किए जाने वाले माल के पैकेजों एवं डिब्बों के प्रस्तुत करने के बारे में उचित प्रधिकारी को उचित कार्म से आवेदन करने पर 24 घंटे की अवधि सीमा में हील देने की, समाहर्ता की शक्तियां, प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता हूँ।

[प्रधिकूलना सं० 1/77 (सी० सं० IV/8/1/77-के०उ० शु० 2)]

Customs and Central Excise Collectorate :

MADURAI-2.

Madurai, the 21st February, 1977

CENTRAL EXCISES

S.O. 1377.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under rule 5 of Central Excise Rules 1944, I hereby authorise the Superintendents of Central Excise, in the jurisdiction of Madurai Collectorate, to exercise the powers of the Collector under rules 173 (2) and 185(1) of Central Excise Rules 1944 to relax the time limit of 24 hours laid down in the above rules for presentation of packages or cases containing goods to be exported together with an application in the proper form to the proper Officer.

[Notification No. 1/77 (C. No. IV/8/1/77.CX.2)]

मदुरै, ९ मार्च, १९७७

संसाधन

का० आ० १३७८.—संसाधन का प्रधिनियम, १९६२ (१९६२ का ५२) की धारा ७ वाले प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए में परन्तु भारतीय नियम विभाग संघर्ष मही को (मुनिगिरों कारपोरेशन नियम) भण्डारण घोषित करता है।

[प्रधिनियम अ० १/७७-८० म० १/का० र०० म० ८/१०/१७७-क००१]
म० ८० ए० मुनिगिरों कारपोरेशन नियम, भारतीय

Madurai, the 9th March, 1977

CUSTOMS

S.O. 1378.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962, I hereby declare MĀDURAI CITY (within the limits of Municipal Corporation) of Madurai District in the State of Tamil Nadu to be a 'Warehousing Station'.

[Notification No. १/७७/CUS I/File C. No. VIII/४०/१/७७-CUS.I]

M. S. SUBRAMANAYAM, Collector.

(अधिकारी)

नई दिल्ली, २८ अप्रैल, १९७७

का० आ० १३७९.—राष्ट्रपति, संसाधन के अनुच्छेद ३०९ के परन्तु और अनुच्छेद १४८ के खण्ड (५) वाला प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, तथा भारतीय नियम विभाग और नेत्र विभागों में कार्यगत कर्मचारियों की वालन भारत के नियंत्रक और महानेत्र विभाग में प्रयोग करने के पश्चात्, माधारण भविष्य नियम (केन्द्रीय सेवा) नियम, १९६० में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्—

१. (१) इन नियमों का नाम माधारण भविष्य नियम (केन्द्रीय सेवा) संशोधन नियम, १९७७ है।

(२) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

२ माधारण भविष्य नियम (केन्द्रीय सेवा) नियम, १९६० में, नियम १७ में, तीसरे परन्तु के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित परन्तु रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्—

"परन्तु यह और कि निकाली गई रकम पूर्ण रूपए में होगी, किन्तु इसमें रूपए का कोई भाग मन्मित्र नहीं होगा भले ही यह राशि वस्तुत अपेक्षित राशि से कम क्यों न हो।"

[स० ८० ए० १३(११)-४०-V(ब)/७६-जी०पी० ८०]

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 28th April, 1977

S.O. 1379.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, namely—

१. (१) These rules may be called the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Third Amendment Rules, 1977.
२. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

२. In the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, in rule 17, for the third proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided further that the amounts withdrawn shall be in whole rupees, but shall not include fraction of a rupee."

although such amount is less than the amount actually required."

[No. F. 13(11)-FV(B)/76-GPF]

का० आ० १३८०.—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३०९ के परन्तु १४८ के खण्ड (५) वाला प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, तथा भारतीय नियम विभाग और नेत्र विभागों में कार्यगत कर्मचारियों की वालन भारत के नियंत्रक और महानेत्र विभाग में प्रयोग करने के पश्चात्, भविष्यावाची भविष्य नियम (भारत) नियम, १९६२ में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

१. (१) इन नियमों का नाम भविष्यावाची भविष्य नियम (भारत) संशोधन नियम, १९७७ है।

(२) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

२. भविष्यावाची भविष्य नियम (भारत) नियम, १९६२ में, नियम १९ में खण्ड (ग) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित खण्ड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्—

"(ग)" खण्ड (ब) के अधीन निकाली गई कोई रकम पूर्ण रूपए में होगी, किन्तु इसमें रूपए का कोई भाग मन्मित्र नहीं होगा भले ही यह राशि वस्तुत अपेक्षित राशि से कम क्यों न हो।"

[स० ८० आ० १३(११)-४०-V(ब)/७६-जी०पी० ८०]

ए० ८० ए० १३८० मन्मित्र, अपर संविध

S.O. 1389.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962, namely :—

१. (१) These rules may be called the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India) Third Amendment Rules, 1977.

(२) The shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

२. In the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962, in rule 19, for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(c) Any amount withdrawn under clause (b) shall be in whole rupees, but shall not include fraction of a rupee although such amount is less than the amount actually required".

[No. F. 13(11)-EV(B)/76-CPF]

S. S. L. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

वार्षिक भविष्य भविष्य

मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-विवरण का कार्यालय, यह विल्सो

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, ११ अप्रैल, १९७७

का० आ० १३८१.—सर्वथी कमबाटा एकाशन प्रा० नि०, एरोस विल्डिंग, ४२-कार्बों रोड, बम्बई-२० को भारतीय मुद्रा भेत्र के अम्बरेत ९,४१,००० रुपए के लिए (१) एयरक्राफ्ट गाउंड पावर यूनिट (२) एयरक्राफ्ट एयर स्ट्राउट यूनिट और (३) एयरक्राफ्ट एयरकंडीशनिंग यूनिट आयात करने के लिए सीमा शुल्क निकाली परमिट संख्या पी/जे/२३७०४५१/एन/एन/३४/एच/२९/३०/एमएस-२, विनांक १८-२-१९७०, प्रशान्त किया गया था।

२. उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेन्स की सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि उन्हें

मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई अधिकार प्रस्थानम् हो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी ने आगे यह भी बताया है कि आयात नाइमेस में बिना उपयोग की गई अनुचित 5,30,178 रुपए मात्र जेव पर्याप्त। लाइमेस सीमा शुल्क ममाहारी, बन्डर्से में पंजीकृत कराया गया था।

3. आपने तर्क के मर्मन में आवेदक ने एक अपाधिकार प्रस्थान किया है। अधोदस्ताक्षर मन्त्रिष्ठ है कि सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट मंजूर्या पी/जे/2370451, विताक 18-2-70 को मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई अधिकार प्रस्थानम् हो गई है तथा निरेश देता है कि आवेदक को उक्त आयात लाइमेस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुचित प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति रुपट की जारी है।

4. आयात लाइमेस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुचित प्रति में जारी की जा रही है।

[सच्चा एयरक्राफ्ट/60/87-88-5/69-70/एमएन-2]
एम० के० बत्ता, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक
कृते मुख्य नियंत्रक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 11th April, 1977

S.O. 1381.—M/s. Cambata Aviation Private Ltd. Eros Bldg. 42 Karve Road Bombay-20 were granted CCP No. P/J/2370451/N/MN/34/H/29-30 ML. II dated 18-2-70 for import of 1. Aircraft Ground Power Unit, 2. Aircraft Air Starter Unit and 3. Aircraft Airconditioning Unit valued at Rs. 9,41,000 against GCA.

2. They have requested for the issue of duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the above said import licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes copy has been lost or misplaced by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the import licence had an un-utilised balance of Rs. 5,30,178 only. The licence was registered with Collector of Customs, Bombay.

3. In support of their contention, the applicants have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original customs purposes copy of CCP No. P/J/2370451 dated 18-2-1970 has been lost or misplaced and directs that a duplicate customs purposes copy of the said import licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Purposes Copy is cancelled.

4. The Duplicate Customs Purposes copy of import licence is being issued separately.

[No. Aircraf/60/87-88.V/69.70/ML. II/77]
S. K. BATTA, Dy. Chief Controller
for Chief Controller.

(बत्ता बिभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 प्रैल, 1977

का० अ० 1382—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, (वस्तु बुनाई, कढ़ाई लेम निर्माण तथा मुद्रण मशीनों द्वारा उत्पादन) नियंत्रण आदेश, 1963 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात्—

1. (1) इसका नाम वस्तु (बुनाई, कढ़ाई लेम निर्माण और मुद्रण मशीनों द्वारा उत्पादन) नियंत्रण (संशोधन) आदेश, 1977 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तरीख को प्रवृत्त होगा।

2 वस्तु (बुनाई, कढ़ाई, लेम निर्माण और मुद्रण मशीनों द्वारा उत्पादन) नियंत्रण आदेश, 1963 में खंड 7 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित खंड रखा जाएगा अर्थात्—

"7. विशेष दण्डों में वस्तु आयुक्त की अनुज्ञापत्र प्रशान करने की शक्ति: —(क) जहाँ किसी व्यक्ति ने—

(i) खंड 4 के उप-खंड (1) के उपबन्धों का पालन किए बिना कोई कहाई मशीन, बुनाई मशीन, ऐस निर्माण मशीन या मुद्रण मशीन अधिनियम की हो, अधिकार

(ii) खंड 7 के उपबन्धों का पालन किए बिना किसी कढ़ाई मशीन, बुनाई मशीन, ऐस निर्माण मशीन या मुद्रण मशीन का विकल्प किया हो, या उसे अन्यथा निरापद हो या ऐसी किसी अधिनियम का एक स्थान में दूसरे स्थान को अन्वरण किया हो तो वस्त्र आयुक्त, यदि उमका, ऐसी जांच करने के पश्चात् जो वह उचित ममते, ममाधान हो जाए कि ऐसे व्यक्ति द्वारा ऐसा करने के लिए पर्याप्त कारण या प्रयोग ऐसी मशीन के लिए उस व्यक्ति द्वारा 200 रुपए शुल्क सदान करने पर, उसे उप-खंड (i) में निर्दिष्ट मामले की बाबत 'ध' प्रलूप में या उसमें मिलने जुलने प्रलूप में एक अनुज्ञापत्र या उप-खंड (ii) में निर्दिष्ट मामले की बाबत लिखित तर्थक आवेदन देगा।"

[फा० स० 11/6/76 सी० टी० एम०]
के० हैदर, अवग भवित्व

(Department of Textiles)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

S.O. 1382.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following order further to amend the Textile (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines) Control Order, 1963 namely :—

1. (1) This order may be called the Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines) Control (Amendment) Order, 1977.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines) Control Order, 1963, after clause 7, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"7. Power of Textile Commissioner to grant permit in special cases.—A. Where any person—

(i) has acquired or installed any embroidery machine, knitting machine, lace making machine or printing machine without complying with the provision of sub-clause (1) and clause 4, or

(ii) has sold or otherwise disposed of any embroidery machine, knitting machine, lace making machine or printing machine or transferred any such machine already installed from one location to another without complying with the provisions of clause 7, the Textile Commissioner, may, if he is satisfied after making such inquiry as he considers proper, that such person has sufficient cause for so doing on payment by such person of a fee of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred) for each such machine, issue to him a permit in Form "D" or as near thereto in respect of a case referred to in sub-clause (i) or an order in writing in respect of a case referred to in sub-clause (ii) to that effect."

[No. F. 11/6/76-CTM]

K. HAIDER, Under Secy.

नागरीक पूर्वोत्तर तथा संकारिता मंचालय

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 1977-04-20

का० आ० 1383.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1971-01-04 में एसओ 348 दिनांक 1971-01-04 के प्रधीन प्रकाशित तत्कालीन श्रीमोहित विकास सथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंदालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना के श्रीमिति संशोधन अप में अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि पटमन सैकिंग (ग्रुप I) की विभिन्न वस्तुओं पर मुहर लगाने की फीस में कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया है। ये परिवर्तन मुहर लगाने की फीस जिनके ब्यारे मूली में दिए गए हैं, 1977-04-01 से लागू होती हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्ताव/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्स्वरूपी भारतीय मानक की पदस्थाप्त श्रीमिति	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस
1	2	3	4	5
1.	प-ट्रिवल पटमन बोरे	IS : 1943-1964 ए-ट्रिवल पटमन बोरों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)		
2.	बी-ट्रिवल पटमन बोरे	IS : 2566-1965 बी-ट्रिवल पटमन बोरों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)		
3.	भारी सी पटमन बोरे	IS : 2874-1964 भारी 'सी' पटमन बोरों की विशिष्टि		
4.	पटमन के आटे के बोरे	IS : 2875-1964 पटमन के आटे के बोरों की विशिष्टि		
5.	बी-ट्रिवल कपड़ा	IS : 3667-1966 बी-ट्रिवल कपड़े की विशिष्टि		
6.	सीवरपूल ट्रिवल (एन-ट्रिवल) कपड़ा	IS : 3668-1966 सीवरपूल ट्रिवल (एन-ट्रिवल) कपड़े की विशिष्टि		
7.	आटे के पटमन बारों का कपड़ा	IS : 3750-1966 आटे के पटमन बारों के कपड़े की विशिष्टि		
8.	भारी 'सी' कपड़ा	IS : 3751-1966 भारी 'सी' कपड़े की विशिष्टि		
9.	सीवरपूल ट्रिवल (एन-ट्रिवल) बारे	IS : 3794-1966 सीवर-पूल ट्रिवल (एन-ट्रिवल) बारों की विशिष्टि		
[स० सी एम बी/13 : 10]				

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 1977-04-20

S. O. 1383.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade (Indian Standards Institution) notification No. S. O. 348 dated 1971-01-04, published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1971-01-16, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby notifies that the marking fees for various products of Jute sacking (Group I) have been revised. The revised rates, details of which are mentioned in the following schedule, shall come into force with effect from 1977-04-01:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standards	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A-twill Jute bags	IS-1943-1964 Specification for A-twill jute bags (revised)		
2.	B-twill jute bags	IS-2566-1965 Specification for B-twill jute bags (revised)		
3.	Heavy ccc jute bags	IS: 2874-1964 Specification for heavy ccc jute bags.		
4.	Jute corn sacks	IS:2875-1964 Specification for Jute corn sacks.		
5.	B-twill cloth	IS:3667-1966 Specification for B-twill cloth.		
6.	Liverpool twill (L-twill) cloth	IS:3668-1966 Specification for liverpool twill (L-twill) cloth.	One Tonne	Rs. 2.00
7.	Jute corn sack cloth	IS:3750-1966 Specification for jute corn sack cloth.		
8.	Heavy ccc cloth	IS:3751-1966 Specification for heavy ccc cloth.		
9.	Liverpool twill (L-twill) bags.	IS:3794-1966 Specification for liverpool twill (L-twill) bags.		
[No. CMD/13.10]				

का० आ० 1384.—समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 5 के उपचानियम (1) के अनुसार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि IS : 3102-1971 मिट्टी से बनी पक्की ठोस ईंटों का बर्गीकरण (पहाड़ा पुनरीक्षण) जिसके ब्यारे अधिसूचना मंद्या एस ओ 2802 दिनांक 1973-09-13 के अन्तर्गत भारत के राजपत्र भाग II खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) विनांक 1973-09-29 से दिए थे, 1977-01-01 से वापस ने लिया गया है तथा यह हो गया है क्योंकि ईंटों का बर्गीकरण को IS : 1077-1976 मिट्टी से बनी पक्की ईंटों की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

[मंद्या सी एम बी/13 : 7]

S. O. 1384.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, as amended from time to time, it is, hereby, notified that IS:3102-1971 classification of burnt clay building bricks (first revision), details of which are published under notification number S.O. 2802 dated 1973-09-13, in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1973-09-29 has been withdrawn and stands cancelled with effect from 1977-01-01 as the classification of bricks has been now incorporated in IS:1077-1976 specification for burnt clay building bricks (third revision).

[No. CMD/13:7]

का० आ० 1385.—समय समय पर संगोष्ठित भारतीय मानक सम्बन्धीय (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 5 के उपचारितम् (1) के अनुसार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के ब्यौरे नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे अब रद्द हो गए हैं और तापमान तो निए गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	रद्द किए गए भारतीय मानकों की पदस्थिति और शीर्षक	राजपत्र अधिसूचना की एम एम संख्या तथा विवरण तिथि जिसमें भारतीय मानक के निर्धारण को सूचित करती थी	यह मानक IS 1737-1976 सूची कर्तव्यों के लिए बड़े साहज के मिशन प्रारंभिकों की विणिटि (पहला पुनरीक्षण के प्रकाशित हो जाने के फलस्वरूप रद्द कर दिया गया है।
1. IS : 1738-1960 सूती करघों के लिए बड़े साहज के मिशन प्रारंभिकों की विणिटि	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपचारण (ii) विनाक 1961-07-01 से एम एम 1515 विनाक 1961-06-16 के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित	यह मानक IS 1737-1976 सूती करघों के लिए बड़े साहज के मिशन प्रारंभिकों की विणिटि (पहला पुनरीक्षण के प्रकाशित हो जाने के फलस्वरूप रद्द कर दिया गया है।	
2. IS : 6317-1971 रिंग मरोड़ केमो (कान तुमा ट्रैक्सलरो के लिए) के लियों की विणिटि	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपचारण (ii) विनाक 1973-11-24 से एम एम 3255 विनाक 1973-11-12 के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित	यह मानक IS : 3073-1976 रिंग मरोड़ केमो (कान तुमा ट्रैक्सलरो के लिए) के लियों की विणिटि के प्रकाशन के फलस्वरूप रद्द किया गया है।	

[म० सी एम डी/13:7]

S. O. 1385.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, as amended from time to time, it is, hereby, notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stands withdrawn:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and Title of the Indian Standard Cancelled	S. O. No. & Date of the gazette Notification in which Establishment of the Indian Standard was Notified	Remarks
1. IS:1738-1960 Specification for large size spring buffers for cotton looms.	S. O. 1515 dated 1961-06-16, published in the gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1961-07-01.	Cancelled in view of publication of IS: 1737-1976 Specification for spring buffers for cotton looms (first revision).
2. IS:6317-1971 Specification for rings for ring doubling (twisting) frames (for ear-shaped travellers)	S. O. 3255 dated 1973-11-12, published in the gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1973-11-24.	Cancelled in view of publication of IS: 3078-1976 Specification for rings for spinning and doubling frames. (third revision).

[No. CMD/13:7]

नई दिल्ली, 1977-04-27

का० आ० 1386.—समय समय पर संगोष्ठित भारतीय मानक सम्बन्धीय (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के उपचारितम् (1) के अनुसार नया IS : 715 (भाग 1)—1976 लेप चक्र ग्राघर्यांकों की विणिटि भाग I ग्रामाल्य उत्तरांग (सीमा पुनरीक्षण) के प्रकाशन के फलस्वरूप अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि IS : 2832-1964 मितिकाल कार्बाइड जलरोक कागज की विणिटि जिसके ब्यौरे भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपचारण (ii) विनाक 1965-01-20 से अधिसूचना संख्या एम एम 83 विनाक 1964-12-16 के अन्तर्गत लाये थे, वापस कर दिया गया है और रद्द हो गया है।

[संख्या सी एम डी/13:7]

New Delhi, the 1977-04-27

S. O. 1386.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, as amended from time to time and consequent upon publication of IS:715 (Part-1)--1976 Specification for coated abrasives; Part I General applications (third revision), it is, hereby, notified that IS:2832-1964 Specification for waterproof of silicon carbide

paper, details of which were published under notification number S. O. 83 dated 1964-12-16, in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1965-01-20, has been withdrawn and stands cancelled.

[No. CMD/13:7]

का० प्रा० 1387.—नमय समय पर संशोधित नारनीय मानक सम्मा (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) विनियम 1955 के अनुमार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि प्रमाण मुहर लगाने के लाइसेम जिनके व्यौर नामे अनुग्रही में दिए गए हैं, स्तम्भ 6 में दी गई तिथियों से गतावधि हो गए हैं अथवा उनका नवीकरण स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेम संख्या (मी.एम./एल.)	लाइसेमधारी	उन्नाव श्रीर पदनाम	अनुसूची गतावधि लाइसेम	विवरण	
					(1)	(2)
1. मी.एम./एल-26 1964-03-21	कर्मचारी परिषोधित स्प्रिट— IS : 323—1959	परिषोधित स्प्रिट— IS : 323—1959	एस आर आ 445 दिनांक 1956-04-14	इस लाइसेम का नवीकरण 1975-09-30 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उमी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	गतावधि लाइसेम	(3)
2. मी.एम./एल-641 1964-02-27	प्रतिम मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि० कलकत्ता	इलेक्ट्रोपर्टेटिंग के लिए तैयार किए निकेल एनोए IS : 1958—1967	एस आ० 943 दिनांक 1964-03-31	1976-03-31 के बाद गतावधि	गतावधि लाइसेम	(4)
3. मी.एम./एल-706 1964-06-29	रामा रामग मिल्स कलकत्ता	मर्चना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226—1975	एस आ० 2590 दिनांक 1964-08-01	1975-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	गतावधि लाइसेम	(5)
4. मी.एम./एल-707 1964-06-29	"	मर्चना इस्पात (माधारण किसी) IS : 1977—1975	एस आ० 2590 दिनांक 1964-08-01	1975-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	गतावधि लाइसेम	(6)
5. मी.एम./एल-1124 1965-08-12	जनरल इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड इंटर्कि- ट्रक वर्क्स हावड़ा	एक फेजी एसी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की छोटी मोटरे— IS : 996—1964	एस आ० 3020 दिनांक 1965-09-25	1976-06-30 के बाद गतावधि	गतावधि लाइसेम	
6. मी.एम./एल-1270 1966-05-31	वाम्बे काइटर्स एण्ड इंडिस्ट्रिक्लम प्रा० लि० अहमदाबाद	शिरोपरिपाकर प्रैषण कार्यों के लिए मछलि विस्ते लद्दार एक्स्प्रेस- यम और इस्पात की कार जॉन एक्स्प्रेसियम चालक— IS : 398—1961	एस आ० 1799 दिनांक 1966-06-18	1976-06-15 के बाद गतावधि	गतावधि लाइसेम	
7. मी.एम./एल-1717 1968-06-12	प्रणाल स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज हावड़ा	मर्चना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226—1975	एस आ० 2577 दिनांक 1968-07-20	इस लाइसेम का नवीकरण 1973-06-15 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से गता- वधि माना जाए।	गतावधि लाइसेम	
8. मी.एम./एल-1718 1968-06-12	"	सर्वना इस्पात (माधारण किस्म) IS : 1977—1975	एस आ० 2577 दिनांक 1968-07-20	इस लाइसेम का नवीकरण 1973-06-15 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	गतावधि लाइसेम	
9. मी.एम./एल-1828 1968-11-08	ओरगाबाद रॉलिंग मिल कम्पनी ओरगाबाद	मर्चना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226—1975	एस आ० 4591 दिनांक 1968-12-28	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	गतावधि लाइसेम	
10. मी.एम./एल-1829 1968-11-08	"	मर्चना इस्पात (माधारण किस्म) IS : 1977—1975	एस आ० 1591 दिनांक 1968-12-28	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	गतावधि लाइसेम	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11. सीएम/एस-2329 1970-05-26	बैनियर मिल्स (प्रा०) नि० तिनमुखिया (ग्राम)	चाय की पेटियों के लिए प्लाईबुड की पट्टियाँ— IS : 10 (भाग 3)—1974	एस ओ 2802 दिनांक 1970-08-22	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1973-05-31 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से गता- वधि माना जाए।	
12. सीएम/एस-2356 1970-07-01	के आर स्टील यूनियन प्रा० लि० फल्याणी	कंकीट प्रबलन के लिए ठंडी मरोड़ी इस्पात की छड़े— IS : 1786—1966	एस ओ 2109 दिनांक 1971-05-29	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण- 1973-09-30 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
13. सीएम/एल-2381 1970-07-31	बहूपा तवज्ज्ञनवर प्रा० लि० देवनगिर (कर्नाटक)	पशुओं के लिए मिक्षित आहार— IS : 2052—1968	एस ओ 2109 दिनांक 1971-05-29	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1973-07-15 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
14. मीएम/एल-2534 1971-02-05	गेडे आमरन एण्ड स्टील क० लि० कलकत्ता	पानी, गैस और मल निकास के लिए अपेक्षित इमारत (स्वन) लोहे के बाद पाइप— IS : 1536—1967	एस ओ 5037 दिनांक 1971-11-06	1976-02-15 के बाद गतावधि	
15. मीएम/एल-2612 1971-03-30	यूनिवर्सल केबल मैन्यू. क० फरीदाबाद	तापनम्बूरोधित अहमुमह केबल— IS : 3035 (भाग 2)—1965 और IS : 3035 (भाग 3)—1967	एस ओ 2405 दिनांक 1971-06-19	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-10-15 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
16. सी एम/एल-2971 1972-03-10	लुधियाना स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स, लुधियाना	संरचना, इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226—1975	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-03-15 के बाद गतावधि	
17. सी एम/एल-2972 1972-03-10	"	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-03-15 के बाद गतावधि	
18. सी एम/एल-2974 1972-03-14	मप्रबाल स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज बंबई	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) — IS : 1977-1975	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-03-15 के बाद गतावधि	
19. सी एम/एल-2982 1972-03-16	जय हिन्द ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन गाजियाबाद	घरेलू और उर्दी प्रकार के कार्यों के लिए स्थित— IS : 3654—1966	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-09-30 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
20. सी एम/एल-3024 1972-03-30	आंध्र स्टील कारपोरेशन लि० हैदराबाद	कंकीट प्रबलन के लिए ठंडी मरोड़ी इस्पात की छड़े— IS : 1786-1966	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-03-31 के बाद गतावधि	
21. सी एम/एल-3079 1972-05-31	मेटल एण्ड एल्वाहज इंडस्ट्रीज तिनमुखिया	इस्पात की हथठेला गाड़ियाँ इकहरे पहिए और दो पहिए वाली— IS : 2431-1963 IS : 4184-1967	एस ओ 3308 दिनांक 1972-10-21	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-06-15 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब अब उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
22. सी एम/एल-3142 1972-08-29	वीनम इस्टिलरीज बगलोर	आंडियाँ— IS : 4450-1967	एस ओ 3471 दिनांक 1973-12-15	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-08-31 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23. सी एम/एल-3113 1972-07-29	बीनम हिमिट्लरीज बंगलोर	मिस्टिक्या— IS : 4449-1967	एस ओ 3471 दिनांक 1973-12-15	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-08-31 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
24. सी एम/एल-3144 1972-08-29	"	रम— IS : 3811-1966	एस ओ 3471 दिनांक 1973-12-15	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-08-31 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
25. सी एम/एल-3157 1972-09-15	शा वालेम पण्ड कं लि० मद्रास	रॉकर स्प्रेशर— IS : 3062-1970	एस ओ 511 1974-02-23	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1974-09-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
26. सी एम/एल-3158 1972-09-15	बीनम हिमिट्लरीज बंगलोर	जिन— IS : 4100-1967	एस ओ 511 दिनांक 1974-02-23	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण- 1974-08-31 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
27. सी एम/एल-3372 1973-03-27	विभूति इलास फैक्ट्री बाराणसी	दृष्टि की कांच की बोतलें—	—	1976-03-31 के बाद गतावधि	
28. सी एम/एल-3384 1973-04-12	गेमन रोमिंग मिल्स प्रा० लि० बड़ोतीबाला (हिं० प्रा०)	संरचना इस्पात—(मानक किस्म) IS : 226-1975	—	1976-04-15 के बाद गतावधि	
29. सी एम/एल-3385 1973-04-12	"	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	—	1976-04-15 के बाद गतावधि	
30. सी एम/एल-3419 1973-05-15	कर्नाटक स्टील एण्ड बायर प्रा० लि० बंगलोर	लेवलों पर कवच बढ़ाने के लिए— मुद्रुत्पात के तार और टेप— IS : 3975-1967	—	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	
31. सी एम/एल-3422 1973-05-25	"	गिरोपरियावर प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए भूल खिचें लड़दार और हस्पात की कोर बाले एलुमि- नियम चालक— IS : 398-1961	—	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	
32. सी एम/एल-3468 1973-07-19	हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०, रुकेला	चम्पकील परियों के लिए अन— ओरियेटेड बिजली की इस्पात की बहुरूप— IS : 648—1970	—	1975-08-31 के बाद गतावधि	
33. सी एम/एल-3501 1973-08-01	कर्नाटक स्टील एण्ड बायर प्रॉडक्ट्स लि० बंगलोर	पूर्व-प्रतिबलित अंकीट के लिए साथे सम्बन्धित इस्पात के तार IS : 1785 (भाग 2)—1967	एस ओ 1389 दिनांक 1975-05-03	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	
34. सी एम/एल-3540 1973-09-12	फोटोटेक्स लिमिटेड फरीदाबाद	जलमह श्रौर नमीसह बनाने के लिए बिट्यूमेनी नमदे— IS : 1322-1970	एस ओ 1389 दिनांक 1975-05-03	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
35. सी एम/एल-3629 1973-12-10	बंगलोर रि. रोडिंग मिल्स प्रा० निं० बंगलोर	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किम्म) IS 226-1975	एम श्री 1603 दिनांक 1975-05-24	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1974-02-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
36. सी एम/एल-3630 1973-12-10	"	संरचना इस्पात (माधारण किम्म) IS 1977-1975	एम श्री 1603 दिनांक 1975-05-24	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1974-02-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
37. सी एम/एल-3763 1974-03-29	विशु केमेंट्स प्रा० निं० बडोदरा	इस्पात की रिकॉर्डिंग इस्पात की रिकॉर्डिंग IS 1038 (भाग 1) 1966	एम श्री 2554 दिनांक 1975-08-09	1976-03-31 के बाद गतावधि	
38. सी एम/एल-3869 1974-07-03	जनरल इंडस्ट्रियल सोमायर्टी निं० जिन्हा हगनी	बालू छले लोहे के स्पिगोट और एम श्री 459 मत निकाम पाइपों के बिनांक 1976-01-24 सॉफ्ट, फिर्टिंग और साज़सामान IS 1729-1964	संरचना इस्पात (माधारण किम्म) IS 1977-1975	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-07-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
39. सी एम/एल-3887 1974-07-25	जे० के० आयरन एण्ड कं० निं० कानपुर	स्टील संरचना इस्पात (मानक किम्म) IS 226-1975	एम श्री 459 दिनांक 1976-01-24	1975-07-31 के बाद गतावधि	
40. सी एम/एल-3888 1974-07-25	"	संरचना इस्पात (माधारण किम्म) IS 1977-1975	एम श्री 159 1976-01-24	1975-07-31 के बाद गतावधि	
41. सी एम/एल-1126 1975-01-10	न्यू मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज कलकत्ता	जल वितरण कार्यों के लिए फ्लोट एम श्री 2465 सहित गोले वाले वाल्व दिनांक 1976-07-10 (कैपिंज पर्सियर नुमा)- IS 1703-1968	संरचना इस्पात (माधारण किम्म) IS 1977-1975	1976-01-31 के बाद गतावधि	
42. सी एम/एल-4273 1975-03-26	थी कल्पनीराम मिल्स निं० कोट्याचूर	कोरा सूखी धागा-- IS 171-1973	--	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
43. सी एम/एल-4366 1975-05-09	पाण्यवादाल मिल विल्सनी	वेसन-- IS 2400-1963	--	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	
44. सी एम/एल-4398 1975-05-28	मदुरा कॉटम निं० मदुरा	सूखी कैनवस-- IS 1424-1970	--	1976-04-30 के बाद गतावधि	
45. सी एम/एल-4408 1975-05-29	मोहना गल्बाएज एण्ड स्टील निं०, नृथियाना	स्वचल गाइयो के निलम्बन के लिए इस्पात के शंखनुमा कुण्ठनीवार प्रौद्योगिकीय कार्यालय-- IS 3431-1965	--	1976-05-31 के बाद गतावधि	
46. सी एम/एल-4411 1975-06-05	श्री दितेश मिल्स निं० बडोदरा	विस्तेयरर कपड़ा-- IS 6054-1970	एम श्री 3073 दिनांक 1975-09-13	1976-06-15 के 811 गतावधि	
47. सी एम/एल-4431 1975-06-12	मल्टीस्टील्स (ईडिया) निं० हैदराबाद	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किम्म) के स्पष्ट में पुनर्वेलन के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के छलवार बिलेट इंगट-- IS 6914-1973	एम श्री 3073 दिनांक 1975-09-13	1976-06-15 के बाद गतावधि	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
५१ श्री पम/गव-१४३५ 1975-06-12	गल्टीस्टील्स (इतिया) लि० हैदराबाद	मरजना इम्पाल (मा गण किंम्ब) पम श्रो ३०७३ कम्प में पत शेल्वन के दिनाक १९७५-०९-१३ लिए राबन इम्पाल क नरथा शिष्ट इगट— IS ६९१५-१९७३			१९७६-०६-१५ के बाद गतावधि
५२. श्री पम/गव-४११४ 1975-06-30	ब्रेस्टर्स मिर्ली मील लि०, ब्रम्प्ह	परनवार रमानिया (रेल के लिए ३०७३ दिव्या के लिए) बनाने के दिनाव १९७५-०९-१, लिए इम्पाल के चपटे सेक्षन ओर गिर और याच ओर मेंक्षन— IS ३४४५(भाग १)-१९६६ IS ३४४५ (भाग २)-१९६९			१९७६-०६-३० के बाद गतावधि।
५० श्री पम/गव-४४४९ 1975-06-30	विदर्भ प्रायरन पाइड मील वार- पोरेशन लि०, नागपुर	परनदार बमानिया (रेल के लिए ३०७३ दिव्यों के लिए) बनाने के दिनाक १९७५-०९-१३ लिए इम्पाल के चपटे सेक्षन ओर गिर और याच ओर मेंक्षन— IS ३९५५(भाग-१)-१९६६ ओर IS ३८९५(भाग २)-१९६९			१९७६-०६-३० के बाद गतावधि

स्थगित लाइसेन्स

५१ श्री पम/गव-२६५ 1961-01-30	श्रीषु उच्छिय, मेडिकल कार्यपोरेशन, ब्रम्प्ह	श्री एच श्री (एच श्री एच) जल- चिम्बर्नीय तज चर्ण— IS ५६२-१९७२	पम श्रो ३१० दिनाक १९६१-०२-११		१९७६-०६-३१ के बाद स्थगित
५२ श्री पम/गव-२४५ 1961-03-28	"	श्री एच श्री (एच श्री एच) मृलन पा०२३२— IS ५६१-१९७२	पम श्रो ९१६ दिनाक १९६१-०१-१५		१९७१-०५-३१ के बाद स्थगित
५३ श्री पम/गव-८२९ 1964-11-02	नेशनल हर्डस्ट्रियल ब्रान्चपोरेशन, ब्रम्प्ह	मरजना इम्पाल (मानक किंम्ब) IS २२६-१९७५	पम श्रो ७९ दिनाक १९६५-०१-००		१९७६-०६-१५ के बाद स्थगित
५४ श्री पम/गव-९३० 1964-11-02	"	मरजना इम्पाल (मानक किंम्ब) IS १९७८-१९८८	पम श्रो ७९ दिनाक १९६५-०१-०२		१९७१-०५-१५ के बाद स्थगित
५५ श्री पम/गव-५५५ 1965-01-25	श्रीषु उच्छिय मेडिकल कार्यपोरेशन, ब्रम्प्ह	परिवर्तन पायमनीय तेज दल— IS ११०-१९५६	पम शा ६६७ दिनाक १९६५-०१-०८		१९७१-०५-३१ के बाद स्थगित
५६ श्री पम/गव-७७५ 1965-01-29	गजम्बान इर्मियम पाइड पार्सी क० मीटर (चरम प्रकार साइटिफिक कार्यपोरेशन, जयपुर के)	परिवर्तन इर्मियम पायमनीय तेज दल— IS ७७५-१९६५	पम श्रो ८६७ दिनाक १९६५-०१-२७		१९७६-०१-३० के बाद स्थगित
५७ श्री पम/गव-११५६ 1965-10-20	ट्रैको चेल र० लि०, काचीन	श्री श्री श्री राधित (भारी काम पम श्रो ३५९६ के) ब्रिजली के चेल ११०० दिनाक १९६५-११-२० चालू तर की कार्यवाही शास्त्रा के लिए— IS १५५४(भाग १)-१९६१	पम श्रो ३५९६ दिनाक १९६५-११-२०		१९७६-०६-३० के बाद स्थगित
५८ श्री पम/गव-१२५९ 1966-0५-०५	जीष फ्रैशलाइट हर्डस्ट्रीज लि० हैदराबाद	फ्रैशलाइट— IS २०५८-१९६२	पम श्रो १७४९ दिनाक १९६६-०६-१८		१९७६-०१-१० के बाद स्थगित
५९ श्री पम/गव-१३१२ 1967-०२-१५	मिशन पोस्टीसाइट, आगरा	परिवर्तन पायमनीय तेज दल— IS १३१०-१९५६	पम श्रा १०४५ १९६७-०१-०१		१९७१-०५-१५ के बाद स्थगित
६० श्री पम/गव-१४१४ 1967-०३-२७	श्रीषु उच्छिय आयरन पाइड मील क० प्रांशुलि० हृष्टदा	मरजना इम्पाल (मानक किंम्ब) IS २२६-१९६९	पम श्रो १५३१ १९६७-०४-२९		१९७६-०३-३१ के बाद स्थगित

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
61.	सी एम/एल-1415 1967-03-27	ओरियंड आपरेटर एण्ड स्टील क० प्रा० नि० द्वाषड़ा	मरचना इस्पात— (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1969	एस श्री 1531 दिनांक 1967-04-29	1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित
62.	सी एम/एल-1455 1967-06-12	बंगाल यूनाइटेड क० प्रा० नि० हावड़ा	जमकल कार्पोर के लिए स्लूम एस श्री 2650 बाल्व— IS : 780-1969	एस श्री 2650 दिनांक 1967-08-05	1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
63.	सी एम/एल-1530 1967-09-26	वारेन मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज लि० कलकत्ता	प्लार्ड्वुड की चाय की पेटियो (धानु के फिटिंग) IS : 10-1970	एस श्री 3733 दिनांक 1967-10-21	1976-01-30 के बाद स्थगित
64.	सी एम/एल-1653 1968-03-13	जे एन कपूर एण्ड कम्पनी यमुनानगर	चाय की पेटियो के लिए पेटियो— IS : 10 (भाग 3)-1974	एस श्री 1470 दिनांक 1968-04-27	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
65.	सी एम/एल-1722 1968-06-14	इंडो अमेरिकन इंसेक्टिकल्म नि० दुर्गपुर	उच्चायिन ताप के लिए उच्च एस श्री 2577 मशीनी गुणों वाला इनैमल चंडा गोल चंडाई (बोर्डिंग) तार— IS : 4800 (भाग 4 और 5) —1968	एस श्री 2577 दिनांक 1968-07-20	1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
66.	सी एम/एल-1782 1968-09-05	नेशनल मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज इन्डोर	मरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1969	एस श्री 3958 दिनांक 1968-11-09	1976-03-15 के बाद स्थगित
67.	सी एम/एल-1783 1968-09-05	"	मरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1969	एस श्री 3958 दिनांक 1968-11-09	1976-03-15 के बाद स्थगित
68.	सी एम/एल-1965 1969-05-07	माउथ इंडिया मेनफिट्स कॉम्पनी बम्बई	प्रस्तुती श्रीर मूलायों के लिए पलैश की टंकियाँ (बाल्व रहित साइफन नमा) IS : 774-1971	एस श्री 2551 दिनांक 1969-06-28	1976-04-30 के बाद स्थगित
69.	सी एम/एल-2060 1969-08-28	आल इंडिया मेडिकल कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	एल्क्लोन पायमनीय टेज ड्रव— IS : 1307-1973	एस श्री 3930 दिनांक 1969-09-27	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
70.	सी एम/एल-2061 1969-08-28	"	एल्क्लोन ध्रूवन पाउडर— IS : 1308-1958	एस श्री 3930 दिनांक 1969-09-27	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
71.	सी एम/एल-2259 1970-02-20	ईस्टम्बाल एंड कम्पनी कोर्चिन	चाय की पेटियो के लिए पेटियो— IS : 10 (भाग 3)-1974	एस श्री 1235 दिनांक 1970-04-04	1976-06-30 के बाद स्थगित
72.	सी एम/एल-2281 1970-03-20	बर्मा स्पोर्ट्स इंडस्ट्रीज जलंधर	टटलकॉक— IS : 415-1963	एस श्री 1508 दिनांक 1970-04-25	1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित
73.	सी एम/एल-2410 1970-09-28	आल इंडिया मेडिकल कारपोरेशन बम्बई	मालायियोन पायमनीय नेज ड्रव— IS : 2567-1973	एस श्री 3349 दिनांक 1971-09-11	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
74.	सी एम/एल-2462 1970-11-30	हिन्दुस्तान गम एण्ड केमिकल्स नि० भित्तानी	पण आहार के लिए खार का श्राटा IS : 4193-1967	एस श्री 3593 दिनांक 1971-10-02	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
75.	सी एम/एल-2690 1971-06-02	प्रकाश इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी कोयम्बतूर	तीन केजी प्रेरण मोटर— IS : 325-1970	एस श्री 3594 दिनांक 1971-10-02	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
76.	सी एम/एल-2711 1971-07-08	मेन्कुमार इंडस्ट्रीज कोयम्बतूर	तीन केजी प्रेरण मोटर— IS : 325-1970	एस श्री 3780 दिनांक 1971-10-16	1976-04-15 के बाद स्थगित
77.	सी एम/एल-2727 1971-08-04	द वीदयाल (सेल्स) प्रा०नि० बम्बई	बी एन री (एचसीएच) जल विसर्जनीय टेज चूर्ण— IS : 562-1972	एस श्री 5031 दिनांक 1971-11-06	1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
78.	सी एम/एल-3016 1972-03-30	छावड़ा इंडस्ट्रीज बहावुरगढ़	घूण्क फीफ्ट की लेल सील एस श्री 887 इकाइयाँ (गम्बद्ध माप) IS : 5120-1969	एस श्री 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-02-15 के बाद स्थगित

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
७४ सी एम/एल-३०२५ १९७२-०३-३०	मर्दन स्टील लि०, हैदराबाद	ठड़ी वेस्टिल इस्पात की पत्तिया (बक्स बधाई के दिनांक १९७३-०३-२४ निए) — IS ५८७२-१९७३	एम श्रो ८८७	१९७६-०३-३१ के बाद स्थगित	
८० सी एम/एल ३०२६ १९७२-०३-३०	प्रार्गिलन इंडस्ट्रीज, कलकत्ता	गामान्य जलमह कैनवस क डक- तिरपाल— IS २०८९-१९७२	एम श्रो ८८७ दिनांक १९७३-०३-२४	१९७६-०५-३१ के बाद स्थगित	
८१ सी एम/एल ३०१२ १९७२-०४-११	फी इंडिया लाइब्रेरी कम्पनी, फेराक	प्लाईबुड क नक्कल— IS १०-१९७०	एम श्रा ८१५ दिनांक १९७३-०३-१७	१९७६-०४-१५ के बाद स्थगित	
८२ सी एम/एल ३०७० १९७२-०५-३१	टेक्नोव्याल (सेल्स) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई	श्री एच सी (एच सी एच) धूलन पाउडर— IS ५६१-१९७२	एम श्रो ३३०४ दिनांक १९७२-१०-२१	१९७६-०६-१५ के बाद स्थगित	
८३ सी एम/एल-३१६१ १९७२-०९-१५	"	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर— IS ५६४-१९६१	एस श्रा ५११ दिनांक १९७१-०२-२३	१९७६-०६-१५ के बाद स्थगित	
८४ सी एम/एल-३१६५ १९७३-०३-२१	भारत कार्बन एण्ट्रिलिन मैन्यू० क०लि०, ठाणे	स्टेमिल कार्गज— IS ५०८६-१९६९	—	१९७६-०३-३१ के बाद स्थगित	
८५ सी एम/एल-३३७१ १९७३-०३-२७	कवल मॉटिफिक प्रोडक्शन प्रा० लि०, शहराबून	डाक्टरी थर्मोमीटर— IS ३०३५-१९६५	—	१९७६-०३-३१ के बाद स्थगित	
८६ सी एम/एल-३४१७ १९७३-०५-१४	आलॅइडिया मेडिकल कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	एण्डोमल्फे न पायसनीय तेज ब्रव— IS ४३२३-१९६७	—	१९७६-०५-३१ के बाद स्थगित	
८७ भी एम/एल-३४०० १९७३-०५-३०	"	एण्डोमल्फे धूलन पाउडर— IS ४३२२-१९६७	—	१९७६-०५-३१ के बाद स्थगित	
८८ सी एम/एल-३४३४ १९७३-०६-०८	यू.क पेटग इंडस्ट्रीज, अमृतसर	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए भारतीय मानक रूपों के अनुरूप दुश्शा वारा लकड़ी पर लगाने का गुलाबी प्राइमर देने वाला तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन और भीतर फिलिश देने वाला तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन— IS ३५३६-१९६६ और IS ३५३७-१९६६	एस श्रो १०३७ दिनांक १९७५-०४-०५	१९७६-०६-१५ के बाद स्थगित	
८९ सी एम/एल-३५२४ १९७३-०९-२३	टेक्नोव्याल (सेल्स) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर— IS ५६५-१९६१	एस श्रो १३८८ दिनांक १९७५-०५-०३	१९७६-०६-१५ के बाद स्थगित	
९० सी एम/एल-३५२५ १९७३-०८-२८	आलॅइडिया मेडिकल कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर— IS ५६४-१९६१	एस श्रो १३८५ दिनांक १९७५-०५-०३	१९७६-०५-३१ के बाद स्थगित	
९१ सी एम/एल-३५२६ १९७३-०८-२८	"	डा डी टी पायसनीय नेज ब्रव— IS ६३३-१९५६	एस श्रो १३८८ दिनांक १९७५-०५-०३	१९७६-०५-३१ के बाद स्थगित	
९२ सी एम/एल ३६३१ १९७३-१२-१३	टेक्नोव्याल (सेल्स) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई	मालायियोन पायसनीय तेज ब्रव— IS २५६७-१९७३	एम श्रा १६०३ दिनांक १९७५-०५-२४	१९७६-०६-१५ के बाद स्थगित	
९३ सी एम/एल-३८४१ १९७४-०५-१६	यूनियन पेस्टीबाइड्स, विविशा	मालायियोन पायसनीय नेज ब्रव— IS २५६७-१९७३	एस श्रो १६९५ दिनांक १९७५-११-०१	१९७६-०५-१५ के बाद स्थगित	
९४ सी एम/एल-१२१६ १९७५-०२-२६	आर्गना मिनरल्स, फरीदाबाद	श्री एच सी (एच सी एच) जल- पाय लिंग ट्रैडिंग— IS ५६२-१९७२	एम श्रा २४७३ दिनांक १९७५-०२-१०	१९७६-०२-२९ के बाद स्थगित	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
95	मी एम/एन- 1310 1975-04-25	प्रणाल ईनियरिंग (नर्सिंच)	देशनगर IS 3450-1966	स्नूफ याक्स कंपनी बक्से— पश्चिम विभाग IS 2052-1968	पम या 2473 दिनांक 1976-07-10
96	मी एम/एन- 1345 1975-04-25	जय रियात एंड प्रो कंट्राक्टर्स, इंदौर		पश्चिम विभाग— IS 2052-1968	— 1976-04-30 के बाद स्थगित
97	मी एम/एन- 1356 1975-05-09	मानव फॉइल एंड फार्टलाइजर्स, इंदौर		पश्चिम विभाग— IS 2052-1968	— 1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
98	मी एम/एन- 4357 1975-05-09	,		मुगिया वा चुम्पा— IS 1371-1968	— 1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
99	मी एम/एन- 1358 1975-05-09	विजययार्ग फार्टलाइजर्स हेस्कर्ट- गाइड्स इंड फोर्म्स इंडिया, गुदग,		बीच मी (गच मी एच) अन- त्रिजर्जनीय तज़्जूण— IS 561-1972	— 1971-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
100	मी एम/एन- 4377 1975-05-15			टी टी पायमर्नीय तज़्जूण— IS 633-1956	— 1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
101	मी एम/एन- 1378 1975-05-15			टी टी टी वूलन पाउडर— IS 564-1961	— 1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
102	मी एम/एन- 1382 1975-05-15	केमिकल आर्गेनिक्स, कटक		टी 4 टी मार्टियम तक्नीकी— IS 1484-1969	— 1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
103	मी एम/एन- 4384 1975-05-15	श्रीष्टमार्ग फार्टलाइजर्स इंडिया- गाइड्स एंड फोर्म्स इंडिया, गुदग		एन्ड्रेन पायमर्नीय तज़्जूण— IS 1310-1958	— 1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
104	मी एम/एन- 4385 1975-05-15			मानवियान पायमर्नीय तज़्जूण— IS 2667-1973	— 1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
105	मी एम/एन- 4391 1975-05-23	"		कार्बरिल धूपता पाउडर— IS 7122-1973	— 1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
106	मा एम/एन- 1440 1975-06-16	नागदेवी इंडियन वर्गार्स		दृध उवालन के पलुर्मानियम का ब्लायलर— IS 7185-1973	— 1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
107	मी एम/एन- 1444 1975-06-20	कर्णतक एंड ब्रिज लिंग व्हिकल्पा		इंसाल के इम (जम्ना और ग्रीन विना जम्ना चूके) — IS 2552-1970	— 1976-06-30 के बाद स्थगित
108	मी एम/एन- 4470 1975-07-01	ब्रह्मा वाग्य पम्पग प्राव लि., कर्नल्ला		गाफ ठड और नाजे पारी की मलाई के लिए धैतिज ग्राकन्दीय पम्प— IS 1520-1972 और येता कायी के लिए गाफ, ठडे और नाजे पारी की मलाई के लिए धैतिज ग्राकन्दीय पम्प— IS 6793-1972	— 1976-06-30 के बाद स्थगित

S.O. 1787.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of Regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 as amended from time to time, it is, hereby notified that the Certification Marks licenses, details of which are mentioned in the following schedule, have lapsed or their renewals deferred, effective from the dates shown in Column 6 :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. No. (CM/L)	Licensee	Product & IS No.	S.O. No. and Date of the Gazette Noti- fying grant of Licences	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
LICENCES LAPSED					
1.	CM/L-26 1957-03-21	Carew & Co. Ltd., Shahjahanpur.	Rectified spirit— IS : 323-1959	S.R.O. 845 dated 1956-04-14	Renewal was deferred after 1975-09-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
2.	CM/L-641 1964-02-27	Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	Fabricated nickel electroplating— IS : 1958-1967	S.O. 943 dated 1964-03-31	Lapsed after 1976-03-31.
3.	CM/L-706 1964-06-29	Rama Rolling Mills, Calcutta.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 2590 dated 1964-08-01	Lapsed after 1975-05-15.
4.	CM/L-707 1964-06-29	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 2590 dated 1964-08-01	Lapsed after 1975-05-15.
5.	CM/L-1124 1965-08-12	General Engineering and Electric Works, Howrah.	Single-phase small AC and universal electric motors— IS : 996-1964	S.O. 3020 dated 1965-09-25	Lapsed after 1976-06-30.
6.	CM/L-1270 1966-05-31	Bombay Conductors & Electricals Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Hard-drawn stranded alumi- nium and steel cored alumini- um conductors for over- head power transmission purposes— IS : 398-1961	S.O. 1799 dated 1966-06-18	Lapsed after 1976-06-15.
7.	CM/L-1717 1968-06-12	Ashoka Steel Industries, Howrah.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 2577 dated 1968-07-20	Renewal was deferred after 1973-06-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
8.	CM/L-1718 1968-06-12	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 2577 dated 1968-07-20	Renewal was deferred after 1973-06-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
9.	CM/L-1828 1968-11-08	Aurangabad Rolling Mills Co., Aurangabad.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 4594 dated 1968-12-28	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.
10.	CM/L-1829 1968-11-08	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 4594 dated 1968-12-28	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.
11.	CM/L-2329 1970-05-26	Veneer Mills (P) Ltd., Tinsukia (Assam).	Plywood tea-chests battens— IS : JC (Pt-III)-1974	S.O. 2802 dated 1970-08-22	Renewal was deferred after 1973-05-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
12.	CM/L-2356 1970-07-01	K. R. Steel Union Pvt. Ltd., Kalyani.	Cold-twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786-1966	S.O. 2109 dated 1971-05-29	Renewal was deferred after 1973-09-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
13.	CM/L-2381 1970-07-31	Bramhappa Tayanppana- var Pvt. Ltd., Devan- gere (Karnataka).	Compounded seeds for cattle— IS : 2052-1968	S.O. 2109 dated 1971-05-29	Renewal was deferred after 1973-07-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14. CM/L-2534 1971-02-05	Gayday Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage— IS : 1536-1967	S.O. 5037 dated 1971-11-06	Lapsed after 1976-02-15.	
15. CM/L-2642 1971-03-30	Universal Cable Mfg. Co., Faridabad.	Thermoplastic insulated weatherproof cables— IS : 3035 (Pt II)-1965 and IS : 3035 (Pt III)-1967	S.O. 2405 dated 1971-06-19	Renewal was deferred after 1975-10-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
16. CM/L-2971 1972-03-10	Ludhiana Steel Rolling Mills, Ludhiana	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Lapsed after 1976-03-15.	
17. CM/L-2972 1972-03-10	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Lapsed after 1976-03-15.	
18. CM/L-2974 1972-03-14	Agarwal Steel Industries, Bombay.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Lapsed after 1976-03-15.	
19. CM/L-2982 1972-03-16	Jai Hindi Trading Corporation, Ghaziabad.	Switches for domestic and similar purposes— IS : 3854-1966	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Renewal was deferred after 1975-09-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
20. CM/L-3024 1972-03-30	Andhra Steel Corp. Ltd., Hyderabad.	Cold-twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786-1966	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Lapsed after 1976-03-31.	
21. CM/L-3079 1972-05-31	Metal and Alloys Industries, Tinsukia.	Steel wheelbarrows, single-wheel type and double-wheel type— IS : 2431-1963; IS : 4184-1967	S.O. 3308 dated 1972-10-21	Renewal was deferred after 1975-06-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
22. CM/L-3142 1972-08-29	Venus Distilleries, Bangalore.	Brandies— IS : 4450-1967	S.O. 3471 dated 1973-12-15	Renewal was deferred after 1975-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
23. CM/L-3143 1972-08-29	Do.	Whiskies— IS : 4449-1967	S.O. 3471 dated 1973-12-15	Renewal was deferred after 1975-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
24. CM/L-3144 1972-08-29	Do.	Rum— IS : 3811-1966	S.O. 3471 dated 1973-12-15	Renewal was deferred after 1975-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
25. CM/L-3157 1972-09-15	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., Madras.	Rocker sprayer— IS : 3062-1970	S.O. 511 dated 1974-02-23	Renewal was deferred after 1974-09-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
26. CM/L-3158 1972-09-15	Venus Distilleries, Bangalore.	Gin— IS : 4100-1967	S.O. 511 dated 1974-02-23	Renewal was deferred after 1975-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
27. CM/L-3372 1973-03-27	Vibhuti Glass Factory, Varanasi	Glass milk bottles— IS : 1392-1971	—	Lapsed after 1976-03-31.	
28. CM/L-3384 1973-04-12	Gayson Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Barotiwala (H.P.)	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	—	Lapsed after 1976-04-15.	
29. CM/L-3385 1973-04-12	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	—	Lapsed after 1976-04-15.	
30. CM/L-3419 1973-05-15	Karnatak Steel & Wire Products Ltd., Bangalore.	Mild steel wires strips and tapes for armouring cables— IS : 3975-1967	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.	
31. CM/L-3422 1973-05-25	Do.	Hard-drawn stranded and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes— IS : 398-1961	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
32. CM/L-3488 1973-07-19	Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela.	Non-oriented electrical steel sheet for magnetic circuits— IS : 648-1970	—	Lapsed after 1975-08-31.	
33. CM/L-3501 1973-08-01	Karnataka Steel & Wire Products Ltd., Bangalore.	Plain hard drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete— IS : 1785 (Pt II)-1967	S.O. 1388 dated 1975-05-03	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.	
34. CM/L-3540 1973-09-12	Fototax Ltd., Faridabad.	Bitumen felts for waterproofing and damp-proofing— IS : 1322-1970	S.O. 1389 dated 1975-05-03	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.	
35. CM/L-3629 1973-12-10	Bangalore Re-rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 1603 dated 1975-05-24	Renewal was deferred after 1974-02-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
36. CM/L-3630 1973-12-10	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 1603 dated 1975-05-24	Renewal was deferred after 1974-02-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
37. CM/L-3763 1974-03-29	Visu Casements Pvt. Ltd., Baroda.	Steel windows— IS : 1038 (Pt I)-1966	S.O. 2554 dated 1975-08-09	Lapsed after 1976-03-31.	
38. CM/L-3869 1974-07-03	General Industrial Society Ltd., Distt. Hooghly.	Sand cast iron spigot and socket soil, waste and ventilating pipes, fittings and accessories— IS : 1729-1964	S.O. 459 dated 1976-01-24	Renewal was deferred after 1975-07-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
39. CM/L-3887 1974-07-25	J. K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 459 dated 1976-01-24	Lapsed after 1975-07-31.	
40. CM/L-3888 1974-07-25	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 459 dated 1976-01-24	Lapsed after 1975-07-31.	
41. CM/L-4126 1975-01-10	New Metal Industries, Calcutta.	Ball valves (horizontal plunger type) including floats for water supply purposes— IS : 1703-1968	S.O. 2465 dated 1976-07-10	Lapsed after 1976-01-31.	
42. CM/L-4273 1975-03-26	Sri Kannapiram Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	Grey cotton yarn— IS : 171-1973	—	Renewal was deferred after 1976-03-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
43. CM/L-4366 1975-05-09	Popular Dalt Mill, Delhi.	Besan— IS : 2400-1963.	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.	
44. CM/L-4398 1975-05-28	Madura Coats Ltd., Madurai.	Cotton canvas— IS : 1424-1970	—	Lapsed after 1976-04-30.	
45. CM/L-4408 1975-05-29	Mohta Alloys and Steel J.td., Ludhiana.	Steel for volute, helical and laminated springs for automotive suspension— IS : 343-1965	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-31.	
46. CM/L-4414 1975-06-05	Shri Dinesh Mills Ltd., Baroda.	Clearer Cloth— IS : 6054-1970	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	Lapsed after 1976-06-15.	
47. CM/L-4434 1975-06-12	Multisteels (India) Ltd., Hyderabad.	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 6914-1973	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	Lapsed after 1976-06-15.	
48. CM/L-4435 1975-06-12	Do.	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 6915-1973	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	Lapsed after 1976-06-15.	
49. CM/L-4448 1975-06-30	Western Minstil Ltd., Bombay	Flat and rib & groove steel sections for the manufacture of laminated spring (railway rolling stock)— IS : 3885 (Pt I)—1966 IS : 3885 (Pt II)—1969	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	Lapsed after 1976-06-30.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
50. CM/1-4449 1975-06-30	Vidharbha Iron & steel Corp., Ltd., Nagpur.	Flat and rib & groove steel sections for the manufacture of laminated spring (railway rolling stock) - IS : 3885(Pt I)—1966 & IS : 3885 (Pt II)—1969	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	Lapsed after 1976-06-30	
LICENCES DEFERRED					
51. CM/L-268 1961-01-30	All India Medical Corp., BHC (HCH) WDPCL— Bombay	Structural Steel (standard quality) - IS : 562-1972	S.O. 340 dated 1961-02-11	Deferred	after 1976-05-31
52. CM/L-285 1961-03-28	Do.	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561-1972	S.O. 816 dated 1961-04-15	Deferred	after 1976-05-31
53. CM/L-829 1964-11-02	National Industrial Corp., Bombay	Structural Steel (standard quality) - IS : 226-1975	S.O. 79 dated 1965-01-02	Deferred	after 1976-06-15
54. CM/L-830 1965-11-02	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality) - IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 79 dated 1965-01-02	Deferred	after 1976-06-15
55. CM/L-995 1965-01-25	All India Medical Corp., Bombay	Endrin EC - IS : 1310-1958	S.O. 667 dated 1965-02-27	Deferred	after 1976-05-31.
56. CM/L-999 1965-01-29	Rajasthan Industrial & Scientific Corp., Jaipur	Water meters (domestic type) - IS : 779-1968	S.O. 667 dated 1965-02-27	Deferred	after 1976-04-30.
57. CM/L-1156 1965-10-20	Traco Cable Co. Ltd., Cochin	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts— IS : 1554 (Pt I)—1964	S.O. 3586 dated 1965-11-20	Deferred	after 1976-06-30
58. CM/L-1258 1966-05-05	Geep Flashlight Indus- tries Ltd., Allahabad	Flashlights— IS : 2083-1962	S.O. 1799 dated 1966-06-18	Deferred	after 1976-04-30.
59. CM/L-1392 1967-02-15	Singhal Pesticides, Agra	Endrin EC - IS : 1310-1958	S.O. 1038 dated 1967-04-01	Deferred	after 1976-05-15.
60. CM/L-1414 1967-03-27	Orient Iron & Steel Co. Pvt. Ltd., Howrah	Structural steel (standard qua- lity)— IS: 226-1969	S.O. 1531 dated 1967-04-29	Deferred	after 1976-03-31.
61. CM/L-1415 1967-03-27	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary qual- ity) - IS : 1977-1969	S.O. 1531 dated 1967-04-29	Deferred	after 1976-03-31.
62. CM/L-1455 1967-06-12	Bengal United Co. Pvt. Ltd., Howrah	Sluice valve for water works purposes— IS : 780-1969	S.O. 2650 dated 1967-08-05	Deferred	after 1976-06-15.
63. CM/L-1530 1967-09-26	Warren Metal Industries Ltd., Calcutta	Plywood tea-chests (Metal fitt- ings)— IS : 10-1970	S.O. 3733 dated 1967-10-21	Deferred	after 1976-04-30.
64. CM/L-1653 1968-03-13	J.N. Kapur & Co., Yamu- nagar	Tea-chest battens— IS : 10 (Pt III)—1974	S.O. 1470 dated 1968-04-27	Deferred	after 1976-05-31.
65. CM/L-1722 1968-06-14	Indo American Electri- cals Ltd., Durgapur	Enamelled round winding wire with high mechanical properties & for elevated temperatures— IS : 4800 (Pt IV &V)—1968	S.O. 2577 dated 1968-07-20	Deferred	after 1976-06-15.
66. CM/L-1782 1968-09-05	National Metal Indus- tries, Indore	Structural steel (standard qual- ity) - IS : 226-1969	S.O. 3958 dated 1968-11-09	Deferred	after 1976-03-15.
67. CM/L-1783 1968-09-05	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary qua- lity)— IS : 1977-1969	S.O. 3958 dated 1968-11-09	Deferred	after 1976-03-15.
68. CM/L-1965 1969-05-07	South India Sanfins, Coimbatore	Flushing cisterns for water-clo- sets and urinals (valveless siphonic type)-- IS : 774-1971	S.O. 2551 dated 1969-06-28	Deferred	after 1976-04-30.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
69. CM/L-2060 1969-08-28	All India Medical Corp. Bombay.	Aldrin EC— IS : 1307-1973	S.O. 3930 dated 1969-09-27	Deferred after	1976-05-31.
70. CM/L-2061 1969-08-28	Do.	Aldrin DP— IS : 1308-1958	S.O. 3930 dated 1969-09-27	Deferred after	1976-05-31.
71. CM/L-2259 1970-02-20	Waxwall & Co. Cochin.	Tea-chest battens— IS : 10 (Pt III)—1974	S.O. 1235 dated 1970-04-04	Deferred after	1976-06-30.
72. CM/L-2281 1970-03-20	Verma Sports Industries Jullundur.	Shuttlecocks— IS : 415-1963	S.O. 1508 dated 1970-04-25	Deferred after	1976-03-31
73. CM/L-2410 1970-09-28	All India Medical Corp. Bombay.	Malathion EC— IS : 2567-1973	S.O. 3349 dated 1971-09-11	Deferred after	1976-05-31
74. CM/L-2462 1970-11-30	Hindustan Gum & Chomi- cals Ltd., Bhiwani.	Guar meal as livestock feed— IS : 4193-1967	S.O. 3593 dated 1971-10-02	Deferred after	1976-05-31
75. CM/L-2690 1971-06-02	Prakash Eng. Co. Coimbatore.	Three-Phase induction motors — IS : 325-1970	S.O. 3594 dated 1971-10-02	Deferred after	1976-05-31
76. CM/L-2711 1971-07-08	Selvakumar Industries, Coimbatore.	Three-phase induction motors -- IS : 325-1970	S.O. 3780 dated 1971-10-16	Deferred after	1976-04-15.
77. CM/L-2727 1971-08-04	Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd. BHC (HCH) WDPC— Bombay.	IS : 562-1972	S.O. 5031 dated 1971-11-06	Deferred after	1976-06-15
78. CM/L-3016 1972-03-30	Chhabra Industries, Bha- durgarh.	Rotary shaft oil seal units (re- lated dimensions)— IS : 5129-1969	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Deferred after	1976-02-15
79. CM/L-3025 1972-03-30	Southern Steel Ltd., Hyderabad.	Cold rolled steel strips (box strappings)— IS : 5872-1973	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Deferred after	1976-03-31
80. CM/L-3026 1972-03-30	Orilin Industries, Cal- cutta.	Common proofed canvas duck paulins (tarpaulins)— IS : 2089—1972	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Deferred after	1976-05-31
81. CM/L-3042 1972-04-11	Free India Plywood Co. Feroke.	Plywood panels— IS : 10-1970	S.O. 815 dated 1973-03-17	Deferred after	1976-04-15.
82. CM/L-3070 1972-05-31	Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561-1972	S.O. 3308 dated 1972-10-21	Deferred after	1976-06-15.
83. CM/L-3161 1972-09-15	Do.	DDT DP— IS : 564-1961	S.O. 511 dated 1974-02-23	Deferred after	1976-06-15.
84. CM/L-3365 1973-03-21	Bharat Carbon and Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd. Thana.	Stencil paper— IS : 5086-1969	—	Deferred after	1976-03-31.
85. CM/L-3371 1973-03-27	Kanwal Scientific Pro- duction Pvt. Ltd., Dehra Dun.	Clinical thermometers— IS - 3035-1965	—	Deferred after	1976-03-31.
86. CM/L-3417 1973-05-14	All India Medical Corp. Bombay.	Endosulfan EC— IS : 4323-1967	—	Deferred after	1976-05-31
87. CM/L-3430 1973-05-30	Do.	Endosulfan DP— IS : 4322-1967	—	Deferred after	1976-05-31
88. CM/L-3434 1973-06-08	U.K. Paint Industries Amritsar.	Ready mixed paint, brushing, wood primer, pink & ready mixed paint, finishing, interior for general purposes to Indian Standards colours— IS : 5336-1966 and IS : 3537-1966	S.O. 1037 dated 1975-04-05	Deferred after	1976-06-15
89. CM/L-3524 1973-08-23	Devidayal (Sales) Pvt Ltd., Bombay.	DDT WDPC— IS : 565-1961	S.O. 1388 dated 1975-05-03	Deferred after	1976-06-15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
90. CM/L-3525 1973-08-28	All India Medical Corpn. Bombay.	DDT DP— IS : 564-1961	S.O.1388 dated 1975-05-03	Deferred	after 1976-05-31.
91. CM/L-3526 1973-08-28	Do	DDT EC— IS : 633-1956	S.O. 1388 dated 1975-05-03	Deferred	after 1976-05-31
92. CM/L-3631 1973-12-13	Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Malathion EC— IS : 2567-1973	S.O. 1603 dated 1975-05-24	Deferred	after 1976-06-15.
93. CM/L-3841 1974-05-16	Union Pesticides, Vidisha.	Malathion EC— IS : 2567-1973	S.O. 4695 dated 1975-11-01	Deferred	after 1976-05-15.
94. CM/L-4246 1975-02-26	Artee Minerals, Farida- bad.	BHC (HCH) WDPC— IS : 562-1972	S.O. 2473 dated 1976-07-10	Deferred	after 1976-02-29.
95. CM/L-4340 1975-04-25	Prashant Engineering, De- vangere (Karnataka).	Surface boxes for sluice valves— IS : 3950-1966	—	Deferred	after 1976-04-30.
96. CM/L-4345 1975-04-25	Jai Kisan Agro Indus- tries, Indore.	Compounded feed for cattle— IS : 2052-1968	—	Deferred	after 1976-04-30.
97. CM/L-4356 1975-05-09	Malav Feeds & Fertil- izers, Indore.	Compounded feed for cattle— IS : 2052-1968	—	Deferred	after 1976-05-15
98. CM/L-4357 1975-05-09	Malav Feeds & Fertilizers, Poultry feeds— Indore.	IS : 1374-1968	—	Deferred	after 1976-05-15.
99. CM/L-4358 1975-05-09	Vijayasari Fertilizers, Insecticides & Fungi- cides, Guntur.	BHC (HCH) WDPC— IS : 561-1972	—	Deferred	after 1971-05-15.
100. CM/L-4377 1975-05-15	Do.	DDT EC— IS : 633-1956	—	Deferred	after 1976-05-15.
101. CM/L-4378 1975-05-15	Do.	DDT DP— IS : 564-1961	—	Deferred	after 1976-05-15.
102. CM/L-4382 1975-05-15	Chemical Organics, Cuttack.	2,4-D Sodium, technical— IS : 1488-1969	—	Deferred	after 1976-05-15.
103. CM/L-4384 1975-05-15	Vijayasari Fertilizer In- secticides & Fungi- cides, Guntur.	Endrin EC— IS : 1310-1958	—	Deferred	after 1976-05-15.
104. CM/L-4385 1975-05-15	Do.	Malathion EC— IS : 2567-1973	—	Deferred	after 1976-05-15.
105. CM/L-4394 1975-05-23	Do.	Carbaryl DP— IS : 7122-1973	—	Deferred	after 1976-05-15
106. CM/L-4440 1975-06-16	Naradevi Industries Bangalore.	Boiler, milk, aluminium— IS : 7185-1973	—	Deferred	after 1976-06-15.
107. CM/L-4444 1975-06-20	Containers and Closures Ltd., Calcutta.	Steel drums (galvanized and ungalvanized)— IS : 2552-1970	—	Deferred	after 1976-06-30.
108. CM/L-4470 1975-07-04	Barcja Vogal Pumps Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold, fresh water— IS : 1520-1972 & Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold, fresh water for agricultural purposes IS : 65-1972	—	Deferred	after 1976-06-30.

पेट्रोलियम भूमि संचालन

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 388.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृष्ण नदी के बीचों जैसे से एन० एन० ए० तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयाग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयाजन के लिये एन्ड्रेपार्क अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्राप्ति) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करने का आनन्द प्राप्ति किया है।

बास्तें कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी, लेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयाग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड वडोदरा-१ को इस प्रधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर वर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिश हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कृष्ण नदी एन० एन० बी० जैसे से एन० ए० तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये भूमि के अधिकार का प्राप्ति

राज्य : गुजरात

गांव	भवेंज्ञन स०	हेक्टेयर	एग्रार्इ मेन्टेयर
जिला : अहमदाबाद	तालुका : बीरमगढ़		
तेलाबी	75	0	0.3
	121	0	1.0
	119	0	2.0
	90	0	0.7
	91	0	1.2
	95	0	0.7
	94	0	1.1
	96/2	0	1.4
	97	0	2.1
	102	0	0.7
जिला : मेहसाना	तालुका : मेहसाना		
इज्जपुरा	509/1/प०	0	0.7
			80

[म० 12016/1/77-प्रोडक्शन-I]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

New Delhi, the 18th April, 1977

S.O. 1388.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. NKBJ to SNA in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Aquisition of right of user for laying pipeline from well No. NKBJ to SNA

STATE : GUJARAT

Villages	Survey No.	Hectare Are	Centiare
District : Ahmedabad, Taluka : Viramgam.			
Telavi	75	0	03
	121	0	10
	119	0	20
	90	0	07
	91	0	12
	95	0	07
	94	0	14
	96/2	0	14
	97	0	21
	102	0	07
District : Mehsana, Taluka : Mehsana.			
Ijpura	509/1/P	0	07

[No. 12016/1/77-Prod-J]

का० आ० 1389.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृष्ण नदी सी० से एन० बी० एन० तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयाग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयाजन के लिये एन्ड्रेपार्क अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्राप्ति) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करने का आनन्द प्राप्ति किया है।

बास्तें कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन लेन के लिये आक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी, लेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयाग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड वडोदरा-१ को इस प्रधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिश हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कूप नं० एस० डी० सी० से कूप नं० एस० थी० पॅक्स० तक पाइप-लाइन बिछाने के लिये भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अंजन करना

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाना तालुका : मेहसाना

गाव	ब्लॉक नं०	हेक्टर	एक्रर	सेन्टियर
जागुड़न	51	0	13	20
पुनासन	346	0	07	20
	347	0	02	76
	348	0	11	40
	349	0	13	20

[सं० 12016/1/77-प्र॒इक्षण III]

S.O. 1389.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. SDC to SBX in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of R.O.U. for Laying Pipeline from well No. SDC to well No. SBX

State: Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Mehsana

Villages	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Jagudan	51	0	13	20
Punasan	346	0	07	20
	347	0	02	76
	348	0	11	40
	349	0	13	20

[No. 12016/1/77-Prod-III]

कू० था० 1390.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लाक्षित में यह प्रावध्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कूप नं० एस० थी० पॅक्स० से एस० के०-६४ तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोग के लिए एतव्यपूर्व अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अंजन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्कियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा पापित किया है।

ब्रह्मते कि उक्त भूमि में द्वितीय कोई व्याक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आधेश, तिर्थणि प्रोर देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, गोड वडोदरा-९ को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और देश आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिविटः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफत।

अनुसूची

कूप नं० एस० थी० पॅक्स० से एस० के०-६४ तक पाइपलाइन

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाना तालुका : काढी

गाव	सर्वेक्षण सं०	हेक्टर	एक्रर	सेन्टियर
सूरज	644	0	01	00
	643	0	13	20
	641	0	09	00
	640	0	19	20
	663	0	08	00

[सं० 12016/2/77-प्र॒इक्षण-I]

S.O. 1390.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. SPL to MK-64 in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from well No. SPL to MK-64

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kadi

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centia
Suraj	644	0	01	00
	643	0	13	20
	641	0	09	00
	640	0	19	20
	665	0	08	00

[No. 12016/2/77-Prod. I]

का० आ० 1391.—यहतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य सं सनद जी० जी० एम० से सी० टी० एफ० तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिल्डर्स जानी चाहिये।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदपाश्च अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हृये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनडूआर घोषित किया है।

बगतें कि उक्त भूमि में हिनबद्र काई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप समझ अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, रोड़ वडादरा-५ को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उग्रका गुनवाई वर्किंग हो या जिसी विविध व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

सनद जी० जी० एम० से सी० टी० एफ० तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन करना।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाना	तालुका : कलोल
गांव	ब्लॉक नं०	हेक्टेयर एक्यार्ट सेन्टियर
करोली	320	0 32 00
[मा० 12016/2/77-प्रोडक्षन-II]		

S.O. 1391.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Sanand G.G.S. to C.T.F. in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of right of user for laying Pipeline from Sanand GGS to CTF

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kalol		
Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Karoli	320	0	32	00

[No. 12016/2/77-Prod II]

का० आ० 1392.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में व्यधन क्षेत्र के० एच० ऐ८० (के०-१८७) से जी०जी०एम०१/तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिल्डर्स जानी चाहिये।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदपाश्च अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हृये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बगतें कि उक्त भूमि में हिनबद्र कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप समझ अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, रोड़ वडादरा-५ को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उमकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिश्वास हो या किसी विविध व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची SCHEDULE

ACQUISITION OF R.O.U. FOR LAYING PIPELINE FROM
D.S. NO. KHZ (K-187) TO GGS-V.

व्यधन क्षेत्र न० के०गज०जे८० (के०-१८७) से जी०जी०एम०-५ तक पाइप-

लाइन बिछाने के लिये भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना।

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kalol

गांव : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाना तालुका : कलोल

Village Block No. Hectare Are Centire

गांव ब्लॉक नं० हेक्टेयर एक्यार्ट मेन्टियर

OLA. 341 0 11 50

Cart-tract 0 00 50

ओला काट-ट्रैक 0 38 55

342 Cart-tract 0 01 35

काट-ट्रैक 0 31 50

454 सर्वेक्षण म०

Survey No. ISAND 655 0 18 60

इसन्द 656 0 15 ;

657/1 0 02 32

658/4 0 00 50

665/7 0 08 32

665/3 0 09 15

664/1 0 07 95

611/4 0 12 75

674/1 0 09 30

672 0 11 20

676 0 10 65

682 0 07 00

681 0 01 40

[मा० 12016/2/77-प्रोडक्षन-III]

S.O. 1392.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from D.S. K.H.Z. (K-187) to G.G.S.V in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of R.O.U for Laying Pipeline from D.S. No. KHZ (K-187) to GGS—V.

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka - Kalol		
Villages	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
OLA	341	0	11	50
	Cart-track	0	00	50
	342	0	38	55
	Cart-track	0	01	35
	454	0	31	50
	Survey No.			
Isand	655	0	18	60
	656	0	15	37
	657/1	0	02	32
	658/4	0	00	50
	665/7	0	08	32
	665/3	0	09	15
	664/1	0	07	95
	664/4	0	12	75
	674/1	0	09	30
	672	0	11	20
	676	0	10	65
	682	0	07	00
	68J	0	01	40

[No. 12016/2/77-Prod. III]

का० प्रा० 1393.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीक होता है कि नाक-हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में नं० 205 (ग० एन० के० पी०) से जी० जी० एस-VI तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तल तथा प्राकृतिक नैंब प्रायाग द्वारा बिल्ड होनी चाहिये।

और यह यह प्रतीक होता है कि ऐमी नाइटो को विभान के प्रयोजन के लिये एन्ट्रेप्रेनर अन्सर्वी मंविल मूस म उत्तरांग का अधिकार अभिभावना करना आवश्यक है।

यह यह पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उत्तरांग के अधिकार का अधिकार, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की धारा (1) द्वारा पर) जानकारी का प्रयोग करने हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उत्तरांग का अधिकार अन्सर्वी मंविल का अधिकार अभिभावना करना किया है।

बासरें कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्धु कोई अक्षिक उम्मीद नाइटो के लिये आवश्यक समझ अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक नैंब प्रायाग, निर्माण और देवभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड वर्दावरा-9 का इस अधिमूलना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर मकेगा।

प्रोग्रेस आवश्यक करने वाला हर अक्षिक विनियोग, यह भी करना करगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उम्मीद मुनावाई अन्तिम हो या किसी विश्व व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

प्रत्यक्ष

कृपा नं० 205 (ग० एन० के० पी०) से जी० जी० एस-VI तक पाइप लाइन बिल्ड के लिये भूमि के उपयोग ने अधिकार का प्रअंत करता।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : बोआ	तालुका : अन्कलेश्वर
गाँव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	डेक्टेयर एम्प्रार्क मेन्टियर
हाजन	९७/ग	० १७ १६
	८७/वी	० १३ ६५

[म० 12016/3/77-प्रोडक्शन-I]

S.O. 1393.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. 205 (ANK-P) to G.G.S. VI in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of R.O.U. for Laying Pipeline from well No. 205 (ANK-P) to GGS—VI.

State : Gujarat	District : Broach	Taluka : Ankleshvar		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Hajat	87/A	0	17	16
	87/B	0	13	65

[No. 12016/3/77-Prod. I]

का० प्रा० 1394.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीक होता है कि नोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में नं० 205 (ग० एन० के० पी०) से जी० जी० एस-VI तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गृष्म प्रायाग द्वारा बिल्ड होनी चाहिये।

श्रीम् या यह प्रतीत हाया है कि ऐसी लाइनों को विद्युत व्ययोजन के लिये एनेक्सप्रेस अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के प्रधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की वार्ग ३ की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अनियोग का प्रयाग करने हुए केन्द्रीय मरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एन्डवारा घोषित किया है।

बायते कि उक्त भूमि में हिनबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप मक्षम अधिकारी, तेव तथा प्राकृतिक गैंग आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बदोदरा-५ को हम अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेंग।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हार्दिकता विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिश हो या किसी विधि अवधारी की माफ़त।

अनुसूची

कृपा नं० १०००५०-४०० में जी०जी०४००-V तक भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार का अर्जन करना

गाँव : गुजरात	जिला . ब्रोच		तालुका : अंकलेश्वर	
	मर्क्षण	हेक्टेयर	एकार्ड	सेन्टियर
सारथान	113/3 142/2/A	0 0	05 07	20 80

[सं० 12016/3/77-प्रोडक्शन-II]

S.O. 1394.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. SP=2 to GGS-V in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission ,

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9 ;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of right of user for laying Pipeline from well No. ANK-Q to GGS-V,

State : Gujarat	District : Broach	Taluka : Ankleshwar		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiare
Sarthan	143/3 142/2/A	0 0	05 07	20 80

[No 12016/3 77-Prod. III]

कांग्रेस १३९५ अतः केन्द्रीय मरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि नोकरियन में यह प्रावस्थक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृपा नं० १०००५०-२ से जी०जी०४००-V तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन सेन्ट तथा प्राकृतिक गैंग आयोग द्वारा विचार्य जानी चाहिये ।

श्रीम् यत् यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एनेक्सप्रेस अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की वार्ग ३ की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अनियोग का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय मरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एन्डवारा घोषित किया है।

बायते कि उक्त भूमि में हिनबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप मक्षम अधिकारी, तेव तथा प्राकृतिक गैंग आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बदोदरा-९ को हम अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेंग।

श्रीम् ये आक्षेप करने वाला हार्दिकता विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिश हो या किसी विधि अवधारी की माफ़त।

अनुसूची

कृपा नं० १०००५०-२ में जी०जी०४००-V तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य . गुजरात	जिला . ब्रोच	तालुका : अंकलेश्वर		
गाँव	मर्क्षण	हेक्टेयर	एकार्ड	सेन्टियर
सारथान	85/2 88	0 0	05 09	20 36

[सं० 12016/3/77-प्रोडक्शन-III]

S.O. 1395.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. ANK-Q to G.G.S.-V in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission ;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the lands to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9 ;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

For Laying Pipeline from Well No. SP-2 to GGS-V.

State : Gujarat District : Broach Taluka : Ankleshwar

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Arc	Centiare
Sarthan	85/2	0	05	20
	88	0	09	36

[No. 12016/3/77-Prod. III]

का०आ० 1396.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृप नं. 209 (ए०-एन०-के०-एस०) से जी०जी०-एस०-III तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रयोग द्वारा विभाई जानी चाहिए।

और यत यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदपाइप अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बताते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप मकाम अधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरसुर रोड, बदोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिविष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह जाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई अप्रितः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कृप नं. 209 (ए०-एन०-के०-एस०) से जी०जी०-एस०-III तक भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : ब्रोच	तालुका : अंकलेश्वर		
गाँव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	हेक्टर	एकार्ड	सेन्टियर
अडोल	636	0	03	90
	630	0	11	83
	617	0	27	95

[सं. 12016/3/77-प्रोडक्शन-IV]

S.O. 1396.—Whereas it appears to be Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. 209 (ANK-S) to G.S.S.-III in Gujarat State Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of R.O.U. For laying Pipeline from Well No. 209 (ANK-S) to GGS-III

State : Gujarat District : Broach Taluka : Ankleshwar

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Arc	Centiare
Adol	636	0	03	90
	630	0	11	83
	617	0	27	95

[No. 12016/3/77-Prod. IV]

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल 1977

का०आ० 1397.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया पोर्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन इण्डियन ओयल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा विभाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदपाइप अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बताते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप मकाम प्राधिकारी, इण्डियन ओयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मनाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, शिव मार्ग बनी पार्क, जग्गपुर-6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिविष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह जाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई अप्रितः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

नहमील : सिकराय	जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान
गाँव	वगरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल
देवरी	288/4	0 02 53
	286	0 21 50
	287	0 11 38

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
देवरी (कम्पा)	284	0	11	38	मराठा चुर्चे	56/1	0	35	41
	283	0	12	65		30/7	0	01	28
	282	0	26	56		34/9	0	06	32
	280	0	02	53		34/8	0	06	32
	279	0	16	44		34/7	0	06	32
	277	0	15	18		34/5	0	25	29
	276	0	11	38		34/4	0	12	65
	275	0	06	32		41/1	0	12	65
	272	0	06	32		41/2	0	07	59
	274	0	07	59		42	0	01	26
	273	0	07	59		43	0	25	29
	66	0	34	15		46/1	0	11	38
	61	0	20	23					
	56	0	01	26	गुजराताका	108/4	0	10	12
	58	0	10	12		108/5	0	07	59
	57/1	0	06	32		108/3	0	13	91
	52	0	16	44		108/2	0	03	79
	27	0	03	79		110/7	0	05	06
	48	0	16	44		110/2	0	13	91
	74	0	07	59		110/3	0	07	59
	75	0	06	32		101/13	0	11	38
	76	0	06	32		102	0	02	53
	78	0	03	79		101/12	0	10	12
	82	0	31	62		101/11	0	03	79
	90/1	0	01	26		101/7	0	07	59
	84	0	01	26		101/8	0	03	79
	85	0	02	53		92/5	0	02	53
	86	0	03	79		86	0	24	03
	137	0	15	18		85	0	36	67
	139	0	31	62					
	176/1	0	36	67					
	180	0	18	97	भरतगांधी	103	0	15	18
	183	0	17	71		136	0	12	65
	184	0	25	29		135	0	08	85
	169	0	26	56		138	0	06	32
	186	0	25	29		132	0	26	56
	188	0	02	53		126	0	27	82
	167	0	34	15		129	0	94	85
त्रिलोकपुरा	73	0	07	59	हस्ता	156	0	26	56
	72	0	27	82		157	0	05	06
	75	0	13	91		159	0	15	18
	77	0	11	38		137	0	07	59
	78	0	01	26		130	0	20	23
	81	0	08	85		128	0	07	59
	62	0	01	26		124	0	08	85
	61	0	10	12		123	0	18	07
	66	0	03	79		118	0	15	18
	60	0	11	38		120	0	02	53
	57	0	16	44		117	0	07	59
	56	0	02	53		116	0	05	06

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
परसा (क्रमांकः)	101	0	01	26	पारसीवाङ्	72	0	15	18
	102	0	37	93		73	0	26	56
	114	0	10	12		78	0	15	18
	103	0	02	53		170	0	12	65
	104	0	45	53		168	0	31	62
	105	0	10	12		162	0	06	32
	79	0	24	03		161	0	05	06
	78	0	05	06					
	72	0	20	23	गीलाडी	65	0	05	06
	77	0	13	91		66/2	0	11	38
	76	0	32	88		66/1	0	07	59
अचलपुरा	54/2	0	01	26		56	0	31	62
	56	0	11	38		53	0	06	32
	53	0	26	56		41	0	25	29
	46	0	29	09		45	0	20	23
	44	0	18	97		48	0	08	85
	43	0	17	70		47	0	26	56
	33	0	10	12	गीजगङ	1994	0	12	65
	29	0	26	56		1995	0	16	44
सर्वदा	18	0	18	97		2001	0	46	80
	17	0	21	50		2016	0	07	59
	20	0	29	09		2017	0	17	70
	23	0	27	82		2020	0	10	12
	27	0	27	82		2019	0	01	26
	29	0	03	79		2025	0	11	38
	30	0	13	92		2024	0	11	38
	31	0	08	85		2026	0	01	26
	33	0	15	18		2030	0	01	26
	32	0	05	06		2029	0	15	18
झीझान	99	0	17	70		2052	0	07	59
	133	0	32	88		2053	0	13	91
	131	0	03	79		2054	0	13	91
	132	0	11	38	कालवान	706	0	30	35
	134	0	02	53		708	0	05	06
	135	0	10	12		707	0	03	79
	136	0	12	65		721/1	0	45	53
	137	0	10	12		730	0	10	12
	138	0	07	59		740	0	06	32
	140	0	05	06		738	0	20	23
	139	0	11	38		735	0	17	70
रामगङ	186	0	48	06		734	0	15	18
	187	0	17	70		733	0	01	26
	189	0	06	32		744	0	02	53
	191	0	06	32		691	0	01	26
	195	0	55	64		680	0	05	06
	259	0	02	53		678	0	06	32
	262	0	22	76		677	0	17	70
	253	0	02	53		668	0	06	32
	251	0	18	97		666	0	01	26
	248	0	22	76		664	0	10	12
	247	0	07	59		663	0	08	85
						665	0	10	12

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	659	0	18	44	सिकराय (कमशः)	554	0	18	97
	658	0	05	06		1219	0	01	26
	657	0	06	32		1200	0	02	53
	655	0	05	06		1206	0	08	85
						1208	0	03	79
						1207	0	01	26
केलाई	8	0	03	79		1210	0	12	65
	1	0	10	12		1212	0	02	53
	2	0	24	03		1583	0	01	26
						1584	0	03	79
सिकराय	799	0	02	53		1580	0	03	79
	795	0	15	18		1582	0	08	85
	754	0	01	26		1581	0	05	06
	752	0	07	59		1579	0	03	79
	750	0	07	59		1475	0	06	32
	748	0	07	59		1476	0	01	26
	747	0	06	32		1477	0	12	65
	746	0	03	79		1542	0	01	26
	745	0	06	32		1533	0	13	91
	744	0	05	06		1535	0	01	26
	758	0	11	38		1531	0	06	32
	760	0	01	26		1502	0	06	32
	353	0	01	26		1503	0	21	50
	350	0	10	12		1491/1	0	41	73
	349	0	10	12					
	366	0	08	85	चक्रगढ़ीपुर	5	0	17	70
	368	0	05	06		4	0	01	26
	369	0	07	59					
	371	0	10	12	कुन्द्रेता खुर्ब	1/1	0	10	12
	309	0	02	53					
	307	0	05	06	हीरी	243/1265	0	05	06
	301	0	06	32		243/4	0	24	03
	442	0	10	12		246	0	05	06
	443	0	03	79		245	0	11	38
	440/1	0	05	06		249	0	08	85
	444	0	06	32		251	0	08	85
	445/3	0	03	79		268	0	01	26
	445/1	0	03	79		252	0	17	70
	446/1	0	07	59		262	0	11	38
	486	0	06	32		263/4	0	26	57
	499	0	08	85		423	0	01	26
	498	0	06	32		452	0	03	79
	510	0	10	12		453	0	07	59
	585	0	10	12		454	0	11	38
	584	0	05	06		455	0	05	06
	546	0	02	53		456	0	08	85
	547	0	10	12		461	0	02	53
	548	0	06	32		463	0	05	06
	549	0	06	32		462	0	07	59
	558	0	01	26		466	0	05	06
	557/2	0	06	32		467	0	05	06
	550	0	01	26		469	0	17	70
	557/1	0	06	32		472	0	03	79
	555	0	02	53					

1	2	3	1	2	3
होमी (क्रमांकः)	468	0 05 06	वरजापर (क्रमांकः) :	86	0 11 38
	474	0 10 12		85/1	0 01 26
	477	0 10 12		54	0 10 12
	478	0 01 26		53	0 02 53
	483	0 03 79		51	0 15 18
	482	0 02 53	पट्टी सेलिंसह	97	0 06 32
	540	0 20 23		204	0 01 26
	537	0 18 97		203	0 10 12
	535	0 06 32		205	0 05 06
	533	0 07 59		202	0 05 06
	532	0 02 53		201	0 08 85
	524	0 07 59		195	0 05 06
	531	0 01 26		196	0 03 79
	530	0 08 85		192	0 01 26
	526	0 12 65		181	0 10 12
	529	0 11 38		182	0 03 79
	528	0 12 65		156	0 03 79
	517/2	0 02 53		155	0 06 32
	990	0 31 62		184	0 05 06
चांदपुरा	10	0 15 18		154	0 03 79
	1	0 21 50		153	0 08 85
	2	0 06 85		185	0 01 26
	3	0 36 67		152	0 01 28
	4	0 13 91			
	5	0 21 50	सुल्तानपुर	82	0 01 26
	6	0 11 38		68	0 10 12
नयागांव	2	0 18 97		67	0 01 26
	1	0 01 26		69	0 02 53
	4	0 07 59		62	0 06 85
	5	0 05 06		61	0 07 59
छोकरपा	813	0 01 26		60	0 07 59
	825	0 08 85		59	0 15 18
	826	0 03 79		57	0 01 26
	824	0 05 06		58	0 02 53
	827	0 02 53		54	0 03 79
	828	0 06 32		53	0 10 12
	902	0 10 12		52	0 07 59
	900	0 07 59		49	0 03 79
	901	0 02 53	उदयपुर	106	0 06 32
	909	0 06 32		104	0 03 79
	910	0 05 06		105	0 15 18
	907	0 06 32		6	0 15 18
	911	0 03 79		8	0 06 32
	919	0 07 59		9	0 07 59
	920	0 02 53		17	0 05 06
	917	0 06 32		11	0 11 38
	922	0 05 06		14	0 01 26
वरजापुर	81	0 15 18		16	0 24 03
	80	0 01 26		15	0 15 18
	83	0 29 09		50	0 96 11
	87	0 02 53		45	0 12 65
	84	0 01 26		54	0 03 79

1	2	3	4	5
गूजर सीमला	152	0	18	97
	153	0	10	12
	191	0	20	23
	190	0	11	38
	189	0	03	79
	188	0	02	53
	187	0	08	85
मीना सीमला	74	0	07	59
	73	0	05	79
	72	0	20	23
	78	0	02	53
	71	0	13	91
	70	0	02	53
	51	0	15	18
	52	0	07	59
	67	0	06	32
	54	0	25	29
	55	0	02	53
	32	0	01	26
	28	0	26	56
	27	0	06	32
	24	0	10	12
	153	0	11	38
	157	0	07	59
	158	0	18	91
	156	0	10	12
	160	0	17	70
पाड़स्ती	749	0	12	65
	750	0	17	70
	768/1	0	21	50
	771	0	05	06
	771/863	0	07	59
	771/864	0	07	59
	771/865	0	07	59
	772	0	13	91
	758/855	0	06	32
	758/856	0	08	85
	760	0	37	94
	761	0	21	50
	762	0	26	56
	763/849	0	07	59
	763	0	07	59
	764	0	10	12
	764/806	0	07	59
	766	0	16	44

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Salaya Koyal-Mathura Pipeline project, Shiv Marg, Banipark, Jaipur-6 ;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Sikrai District : Jaipur State : Rajasthan

Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		H.	A.	Sq. M.
Deori	288/4	0	02	53
	286	0	21	50
	287	0	11	38
	284	0	11	38
	283	0	12	65
	282	0	26	56
	280	0	02	53
	279	0	16	44
	277	0	15	18
	276	0	11	38
	275	0	06	32
	272	0	06	32
	274	0	07	59
	273	0	07	59
	66	0	34	15
	61	0	20	23
	56	0	01	26
	58	0	10	12
	57/1	0	06	32
	52	0	16	44
	27	0	03	79
	48	0	16	44
	74	0	07	59
	75	0	06	32
	76	0	06	32
	78	0	03	79
	82	0	31	62
	90/1	0	01	26
	84	0	01	26
	85	0	02	53
	86	0	03	79
	137	0	15	18
	139	0	31	62
	176/1	0	36	67
	180	0	18	97
	183	0	17	71
	184	0	25	29
	169	0	26	56
	186	0	25	29
	188	0	02	53
	167	0	34	15

[सं. 12020/15/76-प्रोडक्शन]

टो. पी. सुबहमनियन, प्रधार मण्डि

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1977

S.O. 1397.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation.

1	2	3	1	2	3				
Shekhpura	73 72 75 77 78 81 62 61 66 60 57 56	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	07 27 13 11 01 08 01 10 03 11 16 02	59 82 91 38 26 85 26 12 79 38 44 53	Jharana (Contd.)	103 104 105 79 78 72 77 76 54/2 56 53 46 44 43 33 29	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 01 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 29	02 45 10 24 05 20 13 32 26 11 26 26 29 18 17 10 26	53 53 12 03 06 23 91 88 26 38 56 09 97 70 12 56
Birda Khurd	56/1 30/7 34/9 34/8 34/7 34/5 34/4 41/1 41/2 42 43 46/1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	35 01 06 06 06 25 12 12 07 01 25 11	41 26 32 32 32 29 65 65 59 26 29 38	Achalpura	18 17 20 23 27 29 30	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	18 21 29 27 27 03 13	97 70 12 56 97 50 09 82 82 79 92
Gujarwara	108/4 108/5 108/3 108/2 110/7 110/2 110/3 101/13 102 101/12 101/11 101/7 101/8 92/5 86 85	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 07 13 03 05 13 07 11 02 10 03 07 03 02 24 36	12 59 91 79 06 91 59 38 53 12 79 59 79 53 03 67	Sarundla	18 17 20 23 27 29 30	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	18 21 29 27 27 03 13	97 50 09 82 82 79 92
Bhadangyawas	103 136 135 138 132 126 129	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 12 08 06 26 27 94	18 65 85 32 56 82 85	Jhijhan	99 133 131 132 134 135 135 137 138 140 139	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	17 32 03 11 02 10 12 10 07 05 11	70 88 79 38 53 12 65 12 59 06 38
Jharana	156 157 159 137 130 128 124 123 118 120 117 116 101 102 114	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	26 05 15 07 20 07 08 18 15 02 07 05 01 37 10	56 06 18 59 23 59 85 97 18 53 59 06 26 93 12	Ramgarh	186 187 189 191 195 259 262 253	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	48 17 06 06 02 10 22 02	06 70 32 32 64 53 76 53
					Parlibarh	251 248 247 72 73 78 170 168 162 161	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	18 22 07 15 26 15 12 31 06 05	97 76 59 18 56 18 65 62 32 06
					Gilari	65 66/2 66/1 56	0 0 0 0	05 11 07 31	06 38 59 62

1	2	3	1	2	3
	53	0 06	32		
	41	0 25	29	Sikrai (Contd.)	349
	45	0 20	23		366
	48	0 08	85		368
	47	0 26	56		369
Geejgarh	1994	0 12	65		371
	1995	0 16	44		309
	2001	0 46	80		307
	2016	0 07	59		301
	2017	0 17	70		442
	2020	0 10	12		443
	2019	0 01	26		440/1
	2025	0 11	38		444
	2024	0 11	38		445/3
	2026	0 01	26		445/1
	2030	0 01	26		446/1
	2029	0 15	18		486
	2052	0 07	59		499
	2053	0 13	91		498
	2054	0 13	91		510
	2055	0 18	97		585
Kalwan	706	0 30	35		584
	708	0 05	06		546
	707	0 03	79		547
	721/1	0 45	53		548
	739	0 10	12		549
	740	0 06	32		558
	738	0 20	23		557/2
	735	0 17	70		550
	734	0 15	18		557/1
	733	0 01	26		555
	744	0 02	53		554
	681	0 01	26		1219
	680	0 05	06		1200
	678	0 06	32		1206
	677	0 17	70		1208
	668	0 06	32		1207
	666	0 01	26		1210
	664	0 10	12		1212
	663	0 08	85		1583
	665	0 10	12		1584
	659	0 16	44		1580
	658	0 05	06		1582
	657	0 06	32		1581
	655	0 05	06		1579
Kalai	8	0 03	79		1475
	1	0 10	12		1476
	2	0 24	03		1477
Sikrai	799	0 02	53		1542
	795	0 15	18		1533
	754	0 01	26		1535
	752	0 07	59		1531
	750	0 07	59		1502
	748	0 07	59		1503
	747	0 06	32		1491/1
	746	0 03	79		0 21
	745	0 06	32		50
	744	0 05	06	Chak Ganipur	0 17
	758	0 11	38		70
	760	0 01	26		4
	353	0 01	26	Kundera Khurd	0 01
	350	0 10	12		26
			1/1		0 10
					12

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Hingi	243/1265	0	05	06		902	0	10	12
	243/4	0	24	03		900	0	07	59
	246	0	05	06		901	0	02	53
	245	0	11	38		909	0	06	32
	249	0	08	85		910	0	05	06
	251	0	08	85		907	0	06	32
	268	0	01	26		911	0	03	79
	252	0	17	70		919	0	07	59
	262	0	11	38		920	0	02	53
	263/4	0	26	56		917	0	06	32
	423	0	01	26	Darjapura	922	0	05	06
	452	0	03	79		81	0	15	18
	453	0	07	59		80	0	01	26
	454	0	11	38		83	0	29	09
	455	0	05	06		87	0	02	53
	456	0	08	85		84	0	01	26
	461	0	02	53		86	0	11	38
	463	0	05	06		85/1	0	01	26
	462	0	07	59		54	0	10	12
	466	0	06	06		53	0	02	53
	467	0	05	06		51	0	15	18
	469	0	17	70	Patti Salesingh	97	0	06	32
	472	0	03	79		204	0	01	26
	468	0	05	06		203	0	10	12
	474	0	10	12		205	0	05	06
	477	0	10	12		202	0	05	06
	478	0	01	26		201	0	08	85
	483	0	03	79		195	0	05	06
	482	0	02	53		196	0	03	79
	540	0	20	23		192	0	01	26
	537	0	18	97		181	0	10	12
	535	0	06	32		182	0	03	79
	533	0	07	59		156	0	03	79
	532	0	02	53		155	0	06	32
	524	0	07	59		184	0	05	06
	531	0	01	26		154	0	03	79
	530	0	08	85		153	0	08	85
	526	0	12	65		185	0	01	26
	529	0	11	38		152	0	01	26
	528	0	12	65	Sultapurā	82	0	01	26
	517/2	0	02	53		68	0	10	12
	990	0	31	62		67	0	01	26
	69	0	02	53		69	0	08	85
Chandoosa	10	0	15	18		62	0	07	59
	1	0	21	50		61	0	07	59
	2	0	08	85		60	0	07	59
	3	0	36	67		59	0	15	18
	4	0	13	91		57	0	01	26
	5	0	21	50		58	0	02	53
	6	0	11	38		54	0	03	79
Nayagaon	2	0	18	97		53	0	10	12
	1	0	01	26		52	0	07	59
	4	0	07	59		49	0	03	79
	5	0	05	06	Udaipura	106	0	06	32
Thikaria	813	0	01	26		104	0	03	79
	825	0	08	85		105	0	15	18
	826	0	03	79		6	0	15	18
	824	0	05	06		8	0	06	32
	827	0	02	53		9	0	07	59
	828	0	06	32		17	0	05	06

1	2	3	4	5
Udaipura (Contd.)	11	0	11	38
	14	0	01	26
	16	0	24	03
	15	0	15	18
	50	0	96	11
	45	0	12	65
	54	0	03	79
Gujar Seemla	152	0	18	97
	153	0	10	12
	191	0	20	23
	190	0	11	38
	189	0	03	79
	188	0	02	53
	187	0	08	85
Meena Seemla	74	0	07	59
	73	0	03	79
	72	0	20	23
	78	0	02	53
	71	0	13	91
	70	0	02	53
	51	0	15	18
	52	0	07	59
	67	0	06	32
	54	0	25	29
	55	0	02	53
	32	0	01	26
	28	0	26	56
	27	0	06	32
	24	0	10	12
	153	0	11	38
	157	0	07	59
	158	0	18	97
	156	0	10	12
	160	0	17	70
Parli	749	0	12	65
	750	0	17	70
	768/1	0	21	50
	771	0	05	06
	771/863	0	07	59
	771/864	0	07	59
	771/865	0	07	59
	772	0	13	91
	758/855	0	06	32
	758/856	0	08	85
	760	0	37	94
	761	0	21	50
	762	0	26	56
	763/849	0	07	59
	763	0	07	59
	764	0	10	12
	764/806	0	07	59
	766	0	16	44

[No. 12020/15/76-Prod.]

T. P. Subrahmanyam, Under Secy.

का० भा० 1398—भारत सरकार के प्रधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां सत्रान अनुसूची में प्रवर्णित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि प्रधिग्रहण प्रधिकार) प्रधिनियम, 1962 के

खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (i) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के अंकलेप्कर नेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि से सेवन स्थल में कोसम्बा जी० जी० एम०-७ से गुजरात का कारखाना काँच तक पेट्रोलियम के लिये भूमि उपयोग के प्रधिकार प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

तेस एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निश्चित कार्य दिनांक 15-1-1976 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अब: प्रबं पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम 4 (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि प्रधिग्रहण प्रधिकार) नियम, 1963 के पन्तर्गत सक्षम प्रधिकारी एवं ग्राम उक्त तिथि को कार्य अनुसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

कोसम्बा जी० जी० एम०-७ से गुजरात काँच का कारखाना तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंज़ालय का नाम	ग्राम	का०आ०स०	भारत के राजपत्र में की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति
पेट्रोलियम	फुवरडा तरसाई	1867	5-6-1976	15-1-1976

[मं० 12020/5/77-प्रोडक्शन-I]

S.O. 1398.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. No. Kosamba GGS-7 to Gujarat Glass Factory in Ankleshwar oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 15-1-1976

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipelines from D.S. Kosamba GGS-7 to Gujarat Glass Factory

Name of Ministry	Village	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum	Kuvarda and Tersadi	1867	5-6-1976	15-1-1976

[No. 12020/5/77-Prod-I]

का० भा० 1399.—भारत सरकार के प्रधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां सत्रान अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि प्रधिग्रहण प्रधिकार) प्रधिनियम, 1962 के

6 के उप-खण्ड (i) के मन्त्रांगत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के नवांगत तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में वेधन स्थल स ० डी०जे० से डी०ज्मा० तक पेट्रोलियम के लिये भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 2 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (i) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य विनाक 30-3-1974 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अत अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम 4 (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के मन्त्रांगत राज्य प्राधिकारी प्रसंद्धारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

भनुसूची

डी०जे० से डी०ज्मा० तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गाँव	कांग्रांस०	भारत के राजपत्र में कार्य समाप्ति प्रकाशन की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम	वर्संग और बौठा	९८४	६-३-७६ ५-४-१९७५

[स० 12020/5/77-प्रोडक्शन-II]

S.O. 1399.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. No. DJ to DO in Nawagam oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 5-4-1975.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation referred to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D S DJ to DO

Name of Ministry	Village	S.O. No	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation.
Petroleum	Varsang and Vautha,	९८४	६-३-७६	५-४-७५

[No. 12020/5/77-Prod.-II]

का० प्रा० 1400.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा, जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रवर्णित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उप-खण्ड (i) के मन्त्रांगत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के नवांगत तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में वेधन स्थल स ० डी०के० से घोलका०१ तक पेट्रोलियम के लिये भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (i) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य विनाक 30-3-1974 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अत अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम 4 (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के मन्त्रांगत सक्षम प्राधिकारी एवं धारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

डी०के० से घोलका०१ तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गाँव	का०प्रा०स०	भारत के राजपत्र में कार्य समाप्ति प्रकाशन की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम	राधु	२२०७	१२-७-१९७५ ३०-३-१९७४ [स० 12020/5/77-प्रोडक्शन-III]

S.O. 1400.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. No. DK to Dholka-1 in Nawagam oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 30-3-1974.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from D S.
DK to Dholka-1.

Name of Ministry	Village	S O No	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation.
Petroleum	Radhu	2207	12-7-75	30-3-74

[No. 12020/5/77-Prod.-III]

का० प्रा० 1401 ---भारत सरकार के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रवर्णित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उप-खण्ड (i) के मन्त्रांगत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मध्यसाना तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में वेधन स्थल स ० डी०जी०एस० सोभासन से सी०टी०एफ० कलोल तक पेट्रोलियम के लिये भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त किये गए हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य विनाक 26-11-1974 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः प्रबंध वेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम 4 (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधि-
ग्रहण प्रधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सकाम प्रधिकारी एंटद्वारा
या उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि प्रधिसूचित करते हैं।

मनुसूची

जी०धी०एस० सोभासन से सी०टी०एफ कलोल तक पाइप लाइन कार्य
की समाप्ति

संकाय का नाम	गाँव	कांगड़ा० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम	आम्बासन	5259	13-12-1975	26-11-1974

[स० 12020/5/77-प्रोडक्षन-IV]

के० वी० देश पाण्डे, गुजरात के लिए, नियमान्तर्गत सकाम प्रधिकारी

S.O. 1401.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. No. G.G.S. Sobhasan to C.T.F. Kalol in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 26-11-1974.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDELE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. G.G.S. Sobhasan to C.T.F. Kalol

Name of Ministry	Village	S.O.No.	Date of publica- tion in the Gazette of India	Date of termina- tion of opera- tion
Petroleum	Ambasan	5259	13-12-75	26-11-74

[No. 12020/5/77-Prod.-IV]

K.V. DESHPANDE, Competent Authority Under
the Act for Gujarat

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार प्रियोजन संकाय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

मई विल्नी, 15 मार्च, 1977

कांगड़ा० 1402—होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् प्रधिनियम, 1973
(1973 का 59) धारा 13 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों
का प्रयोग करने द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय परिषद् से
परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, उक्त प्रधिनियम की द्वितीय सूची में एतद्वारा
निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

परामर्श करने के बाद उक्त प्रधिनियम की द्वितीय सूची में एतद्वारा
निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

उक्त प्रत्युषी में विल्नी से संबंधित मद 5 और उससे संबंधित
प्रविष्टियों के बाद निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियों रखी जायेगी, मर्यादा—

“गुजरात

५क. होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धनि	होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा और परिषद्, गुजरात, भ्रह्मदाबाद।	जी०एच०एम०एस० जून 1974 से आगे।
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[संख्या वी 27021/2/76-होम्यो]

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1977

S.O.1402.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973), the Central Government after consulting the Central Council of Homoeopathy, hereby makes the following amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule, after item 5 relating to Delhi and the entries thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted namely :—

“GUJARAT

5A. Council of Homoeopathic System of Medi- cine, Gujarat,	D.H.M.S. Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	From June, 1974 on- wards".
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Ahmedabad.

[No. V. 27021/2/76-Homoeo]

मई विल्नी, 22 मार्च 1977

कांगड़ा० 1403—होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् प्रधिनियम, 1973
(1973 का 59) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों
का प्रयोग करने द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय परिषद् से
परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, उक्त प्रधिनियम की द्वितीय सूची में एतद्वारा
निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

“९ होम्योपैथी परीक्षा थोड़े, केरल सरकार।	होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा मेर डिल्सोमा	जी०एच०एम०एस० जून, 1974 से आगे”
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[संख्या वी 27021/2/76-होम्यो]

धारानन्द प्रकाश भवी, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1977

S.O. 1403.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973), the Central Government, after consulting the Central Council of Homoeopathy, hereby makes the following amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule, for item 8 and entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"8. Board of Examiners in Homoeopathy, Government of Kerala.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine.	D.H.M.	From 1962 onwards.
	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	From June, 1974 onwards."

[No. V. 27021/2/76-Homoeo]

ANAND PRAKASH ATRI, Dy. Secy.

मही दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 1977

का०प्रा० 1404—यतः भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् प्रधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में उम्मानिया विषविद्यालय ने उम्मानिया मैडिकल कालेज, हैदराबाद के प्रिसिपल, डॉ. जी० नरसिंह राव को 27 नवम्बर, 1976 में भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् का सबस्थ निर्वाचित किया है;

अतः, इब्ब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा भारत सरकार, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की 9 जनवरी, 1960 की प्रधिसूचना संख्या 5—13/59-एम० में आगे और निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है;

उक्त प्रधिनियम में "धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (ख) के अन्तर्गत निर्वाचित" शब्द के अन्तर्गत कम संख्या 12 प्रीर उसके आगे की गई प्रविधि के स्थान पर कमशः निम्नलिखित कम संख्या प्रीर प्रविधि रखती जाए; प्रथम् :—

"12. डॉ. जी० नरसिंह राव प्रिसिपल, उम्मानिया मैडिकल कालेज, हैदराबाद।"

[म० धी० 11013/1/77-एम०पी०टी०]

New Delhi, the 21st March, 1977

S.O. 1404.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-section (i) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Osmania University has elected Dr. G. Narsing Rao, Principal, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad to be a member of the Medical Council of India, with effect from the 27th November, 1976;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (i) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. 5—13/59-MI, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading "Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3", for serial number 12 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial number and entry shall respectively be substituted, namely :—

"12. Dr. G. Narsing Rao,
Principal,
Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad."

[No. V. 11013/1/77-MPT]

मही दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1405.—इस भंत्रालय का 22 दिसम्बर, 1976 की अधिसूचना सं. ज८, 16018/5/76-पी.एच के पैरा 4(2) को इस प्रकार पढ़ा जाए :—

2. श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद,

सचिव, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, सदस्य

2. सीमित को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए दिया गया समय 30 जून, 1977 तक बढ़ाया जाता है।

[सं. ज८, 16018/5/76-पी.पी.एच.]

एन. एस. बलशी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

S.O. 1405. Para 4(2) of this Ministry's Notification No. Z. 16018/5/77-PPH, dated 22nd December, 1976 may be read as :—

2 Shri Rajeshwar Prasad, Secretary,

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Member

II. The time given to the Committee for the submission of its report is extended to 30th June, 1977.

[No. Z. 16018/5/76-PPH]

N. S. BAKSHI, Under Secy

भावेश

मही दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 1977

का०प्रा० 1406—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत सरकार के भूत-पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की 29 जनवरी, 1963 की प्रधिसूचना सं. 16—58/62-एम०आई० में यह निर्देश दिया है कि बर्न विषविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गयी "एम०टी० (बर्न विषविद्यालय)" चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद्, प्रधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन के निए एक मान्यता प्राप्त अर्हता होती;

और यतः डॉ. पी०टी० गंडी, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, को प्रश्नापन तथा अनुसंधान के प्रयोजन के लिए फिलहाल सेठ जी०एस० मैडिकल कालेज, तथा क०ई०एम० अम्पताल, बम्बई में तैनात कर दिया गया है;

अतः, इब्ब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के परन्तु के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा विनियिष्ट करती है कि उक्त डॉक्टर की चिकित्सा ईक्सीस —

(i) 20 जनवरी, 1977 से लेन सास की प्रधित तक

भ्रष्टा

(ii) उस भ्रष्टा तक जिसमें डॉ. पी०टी० गंडी उक्त सेठ जी०एस० मैडिकल कालेज तथा क०ई०एम० अम्पताल, बम्बई में तैनात हैं जो भी कम हो, सीमित रहेगी।

[म० धी० 11016/12/77-एम०पी०टी०]

एन. श्रीनिवासन, उप-सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1977

S.O. 1406.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 16—58/62-MI, dated the 29th January, 1963, the Central Government has directed that the Medical qualification, "M.D. (University of Berne), Switzerland" granted by the University of Berne shall be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956);

And whereas Dr. P. De. Grandi, who possesses the said qualification is for the time-being attached to the Seth G. S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay for the purposes of teaching and research;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies—

- (i) a period of three months from the 20th January, 1977.

or

(ii) the period during which Dr. P. De Grandi is attached to the said Seth G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital Bombay, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice by the aforesaid doctor shall be limited.

[No. V. 11016/12/J7-MPT]

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंदिरालय

भारतीय परातात्त्विक सर्वेक्षण

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1977

(पुरातत्त्व)

कांगड़ा। 1407.—केन्द्रीय मरकार को राय है कि इसमें उपाधिक अनुसवों में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन स्थानक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है;

अमा, अब, केस्ट्रीय मरकार, प्राचीन स्मारक तथा पुरानवीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवस्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, उक्त प्राचीन स्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की सूचा देती है।

इस अधिसूचना के जारी किये जाने के पश्चात् दो मास के भीतर उक्त प्राक्षेत्र स्मारक में हितवद्ध किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा, किये गए किसी प्राक्षेप पर, सरकार विचार करेगी।

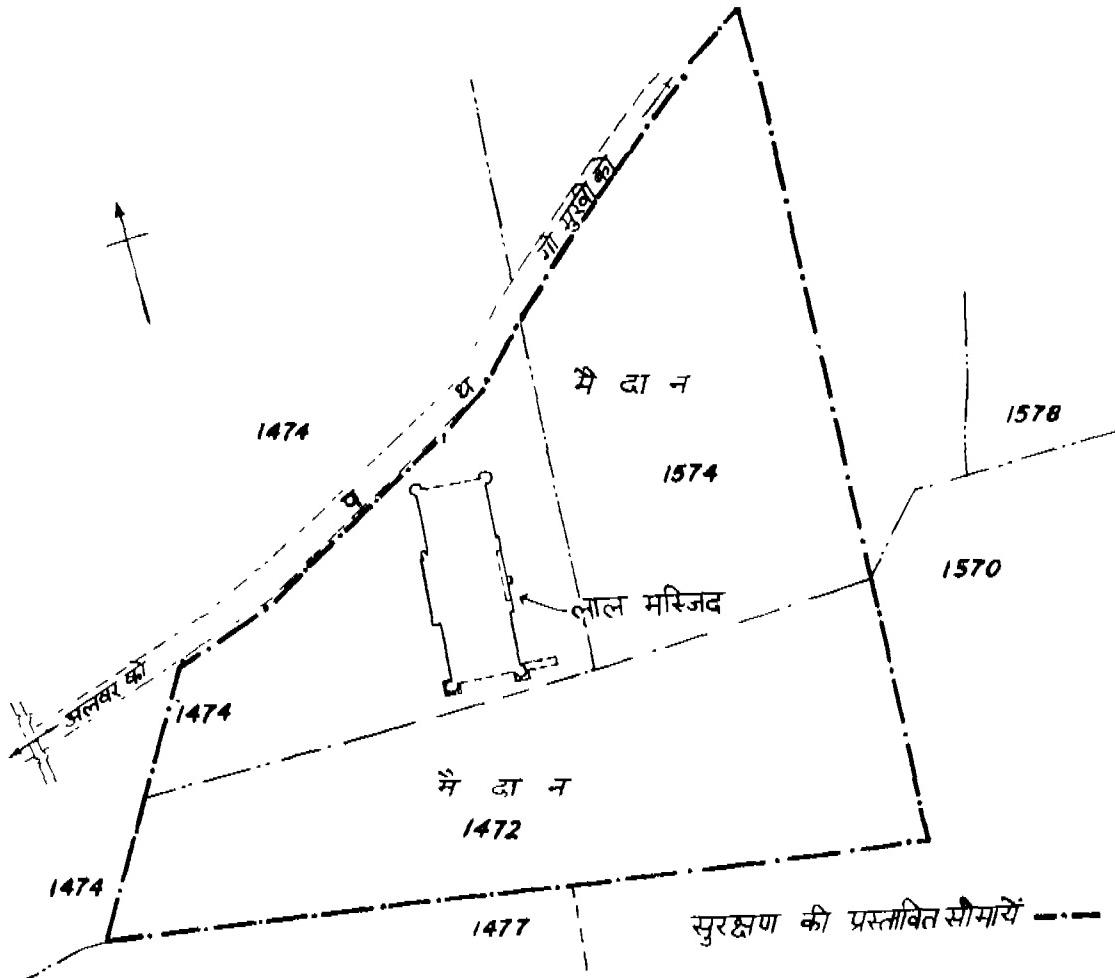
मराठा संघी

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	स्थान	स्मारक का नाम	सरकार के अधीन मन्त्रिनित की आने वाली प्लाट सं.	क्षेत्र	सीमा	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणियाँ
1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8	9	10
राजस्थान	अलवर	तिजारा	तिजारा	नीचे चिए गए स्थल-रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 1472, प्लाट सं० 1472, 1474 और 1574 1474 और के भाग में आने आने पाइवस्थ फ्रेन सहित लाल मसजिद।	नीचे दिये गये स्थल रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 1472, प्लाट सं० 1472, 1474 और 1574 1474 और के भाग में आने आने पाइवस्थ फ्रेन सहित लाल मसजिद।	4 बोसवाम और 6 विमवाम	उत्तर : सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 1474 (पथ) का शेष भाग। पूर्व : सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 1570 और सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 1574 का शेष भाग।	मरकार	स्वामित्व के अधीन नहीं है।
						दक्षिण : सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 1477 और सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 1472 का शेष भाग।			
						पश्चिम : सर्वेक्षण प्लाट सं० 1474 का शेष भाग।			

तिजारा में लाल मस्जिद का स्थल प्रान्तिक्र, जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)

10 0 10 20 30 40 मीटर

10 0 40 80 120 160 फीट



[सं. 2/20/72-एम०]

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(Archaeological Survey of India)

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1977

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

S.O. 1407.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monument specified in the Schedule attached hereto is of national importance;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said ancient monument will be considered by the Central Government.

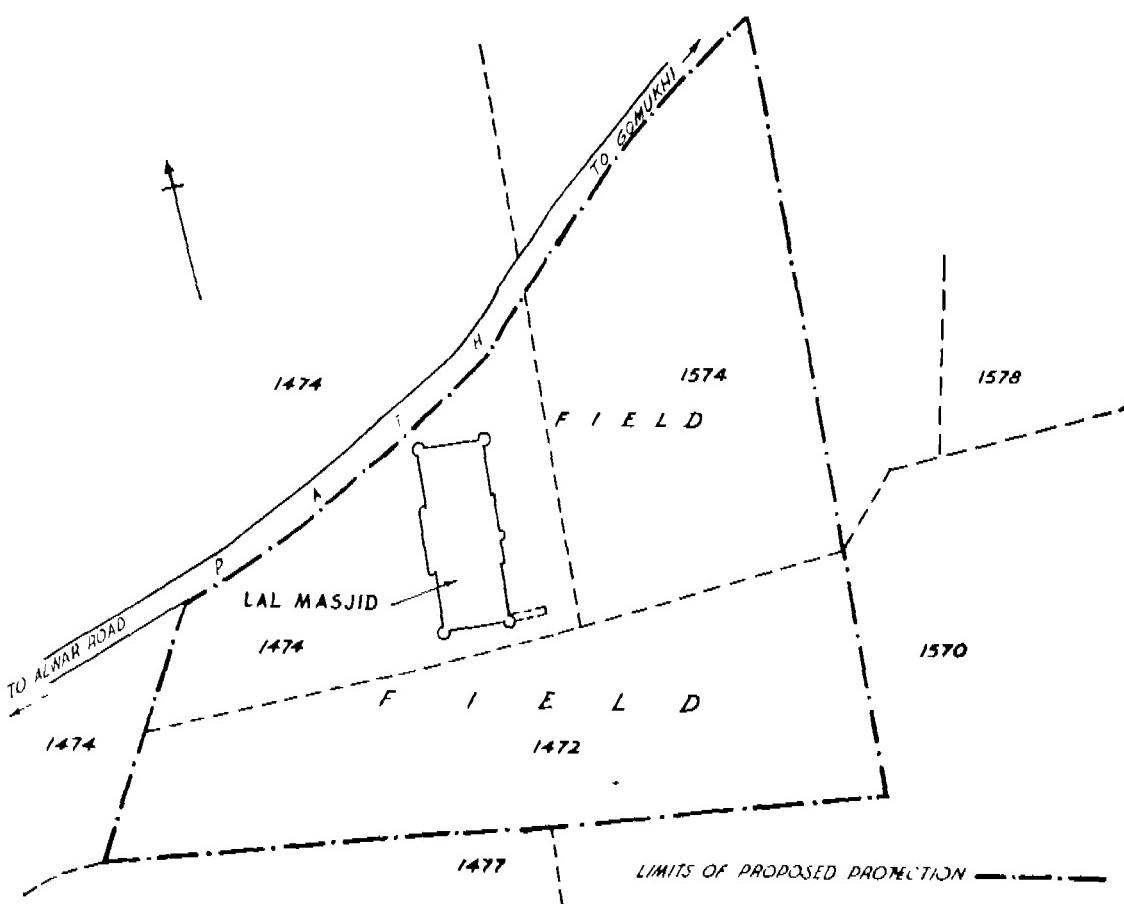
SCHEDULE

State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of Monument
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Alwar	Tijara	Tijara	Lal Masjid together with adjacent area comprised in parts of survey plot nos. 1472, 1474 and 1574 as shown in the site-plan reproduced below.

Revenue Plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10
Parts of survey plot nos. 1472, 1474 and 1574 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	4 Bighas and 6 Biswas.	North.—Remaining portion of survey plot no. 1474 (Path). East.—Survey plot no. 1570 and remaining portion of survey plot no. 1574. South.—Survey plot no. 1477 and remaining portion of survey plot u1472. West.—Remaining portion of survey plot no. 1474.	Government	Not under worship

SITE PLAN OF LAL MASJID, TIJARA, DISTRICT ALWAR (RAJASTHAN)

10 0 10 20 30 METRES



[No. 2/20/72-M]

मई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 1977

कानून 1408.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपायुक्त धनुसूची में विनिविष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं;

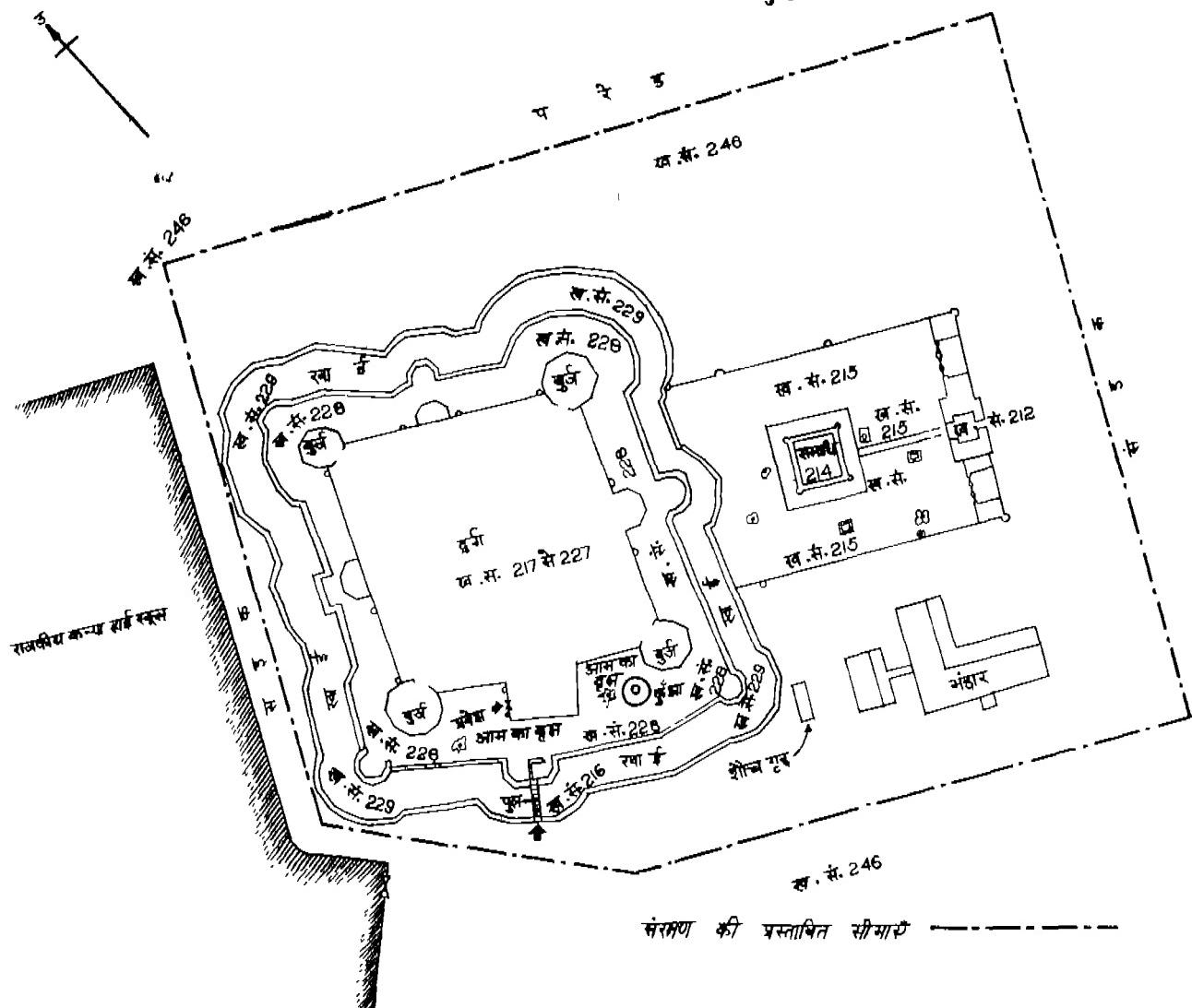
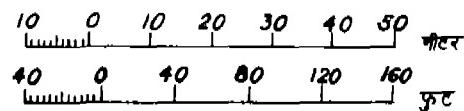
यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातात्त्वीय स्थल और भवस्त्र अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की बारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारकों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने घासाय की सूचना देती है।

इस अधिसूचना के जारी किए जाने के पश्चात् वी मास के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारकों से हितवद्ध किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा किये गये किसी भी आक्रमण पर केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार करेगी।

अनुसंधी

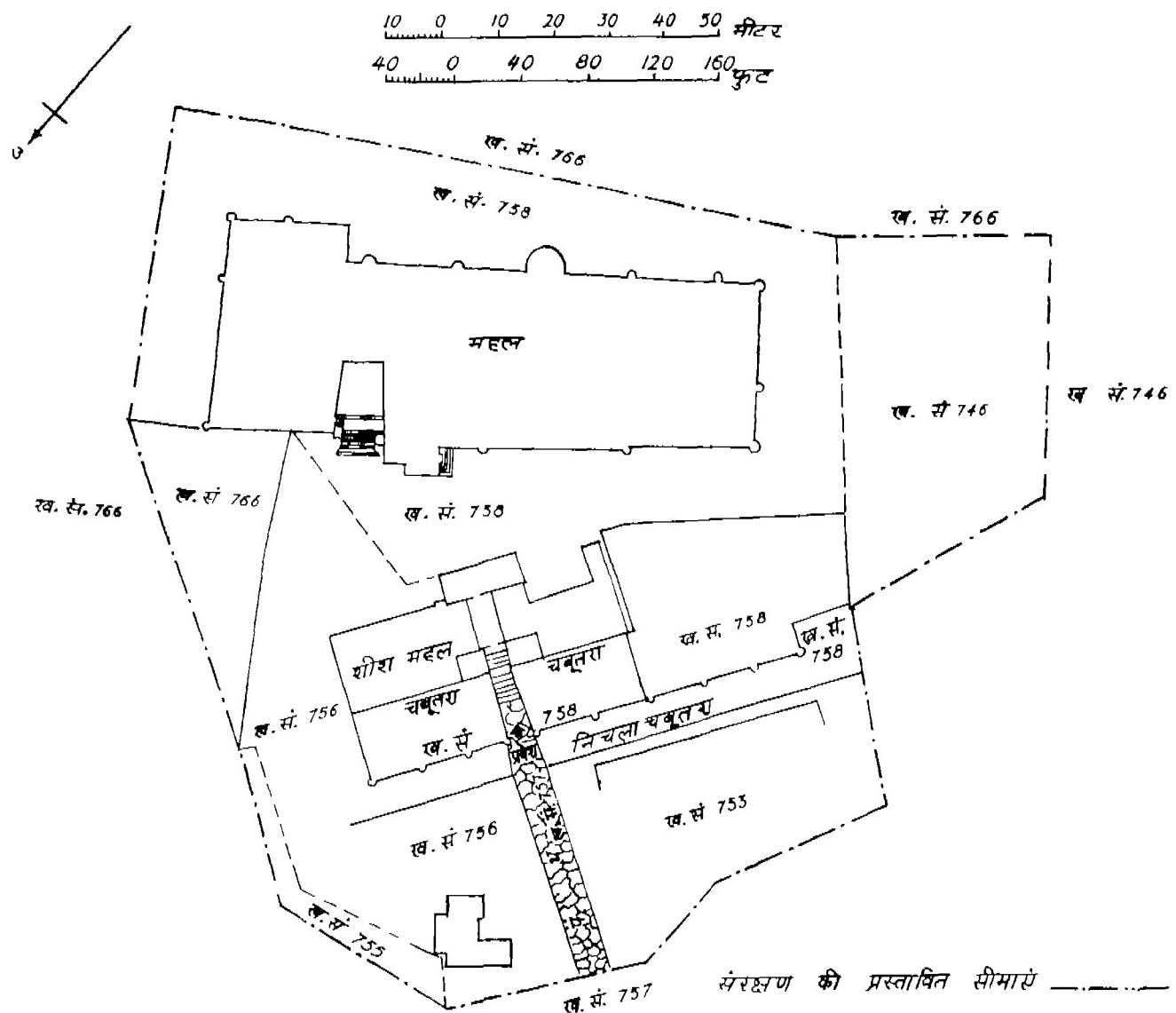
क्रम संख्या	राज्य	ज़िला	तहसील	परिषेक्र	स्थानक का नाम	राजस्व भूखण्ड जिन्हे मराठानीयन किया जाना है	धेत्रफल	सीमाएँ	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणियाँ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	झारखण्ड	छोड़मपुर	रामनगर	रामनगर	राजा सुब्रतसिंह का प्राध्यायित प्राचीन दुर्ग और राजा सुब्रतसिंह की महारानी की समाधि ।	तीव्रे दिये गये स्थल रेखाक में यथाविधित राजस्व भूखण्ड छासरा सं० 212 से 229 तक और 246	39 कनाल और 18 मर्टा ।	उत्तर—छासरा सं० 246 का शेष भाग पूर्व—छासरा सं० 246 का शेष भाग । दक्षिण—छासरा संख्या 246 शेष	केन्द्रीय मराठोर पूर्व—छासरा सं० 246 का शेष भाग । भाग ।	धार्मिक उप- योग में नहीं है ।

रामनगर में प्राचीन दुर्ग का मानचित्र
तहसील रामनगर ज़िला उधमपुर



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
2	--	--	--	राजा सुचेनमिह का प्रधारित प्राचीन मठग ।	नीचे द्विये गये में स्थल रेखांक मे यथार्थित खमरा संख्या 246 का शेष भाग ॥	33 कनाल और 16 मर्मा ।	उत्तर-खमरा सं० 766 का शेष भाग । पूर्व-खमरा सं० 766 का शेष भाग ।	कन्द्रीय मरकार में भर्ती है ।	पश्चिम-मार्ग और बालिका उत्तर वि- द्यालय तथा खसरा संख्या 246 का शेष भाग ॥	पश्चिम-मार्ग और बालिका उत्तर वि- द्यालय तथा खसरा संख्या 246 का शेष भाग ॥	पश्चिम-मार्ग और बालिका उत्तर वि- द्यालय तथा खसरा संख्या 246 का शेष भाग ॥
					सं० 753, 755, 756, 758 तथा खसरा सं० 746, 757 और 766 का भाग ।		746 का शेष भाग । पश्चिम-खसरा संख्या 757 का शेष भाग ।				

रामनगर में प्राचीन महल का भानचित्र तहसील रामनगर जिला ऊधमपुर



[सं २/८/७६ एम०]

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1977

S.O. 1408.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monuments specified in the Schedule attached hereto are of national importance;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monuments to be of national importance.

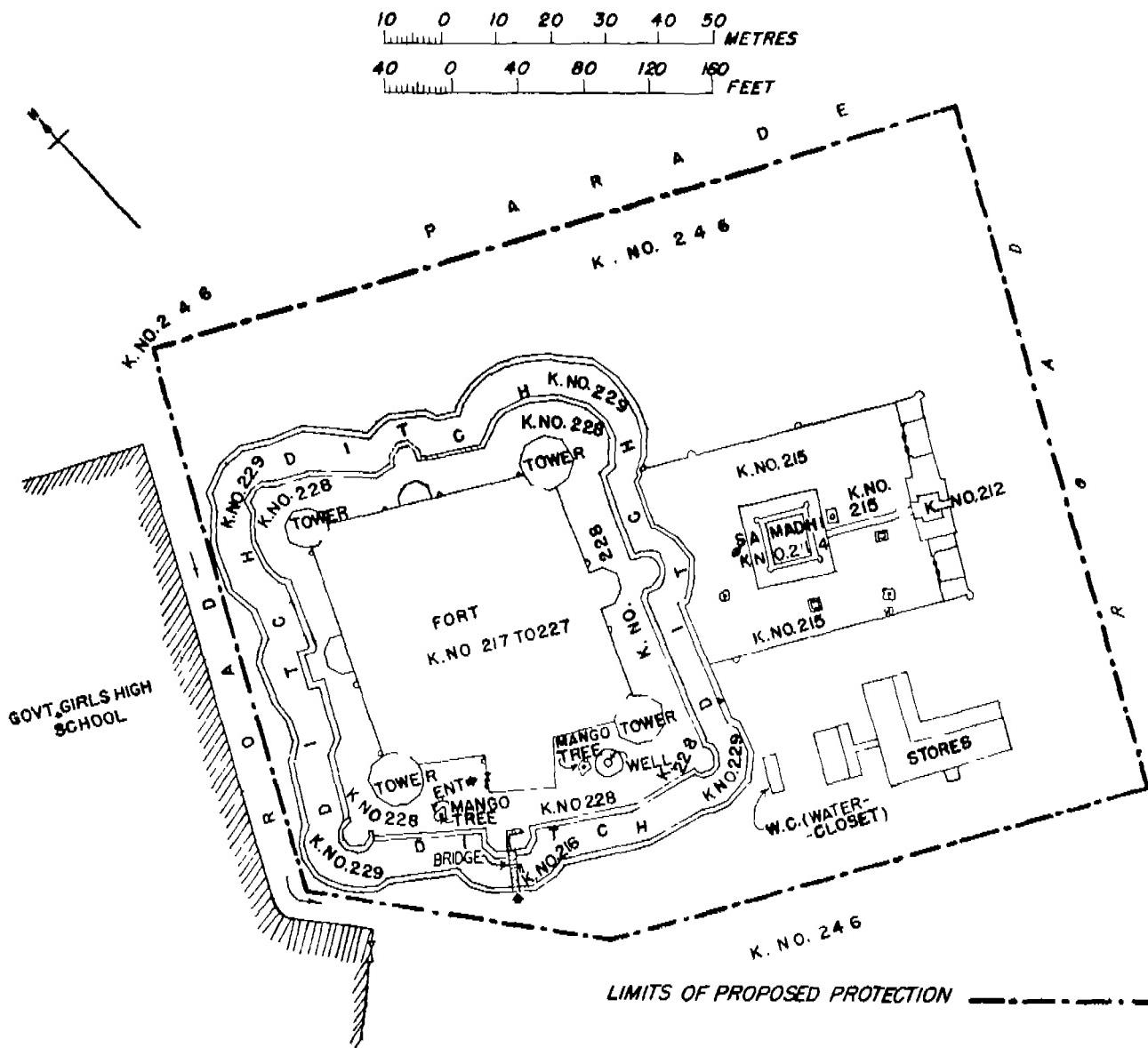
Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said ancient monuments will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

S.No.	State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar	Ramnagar	Ancient fort attributed to Raja Suchet Singh, and Samadi of Queen of Raja Suchet Singh.

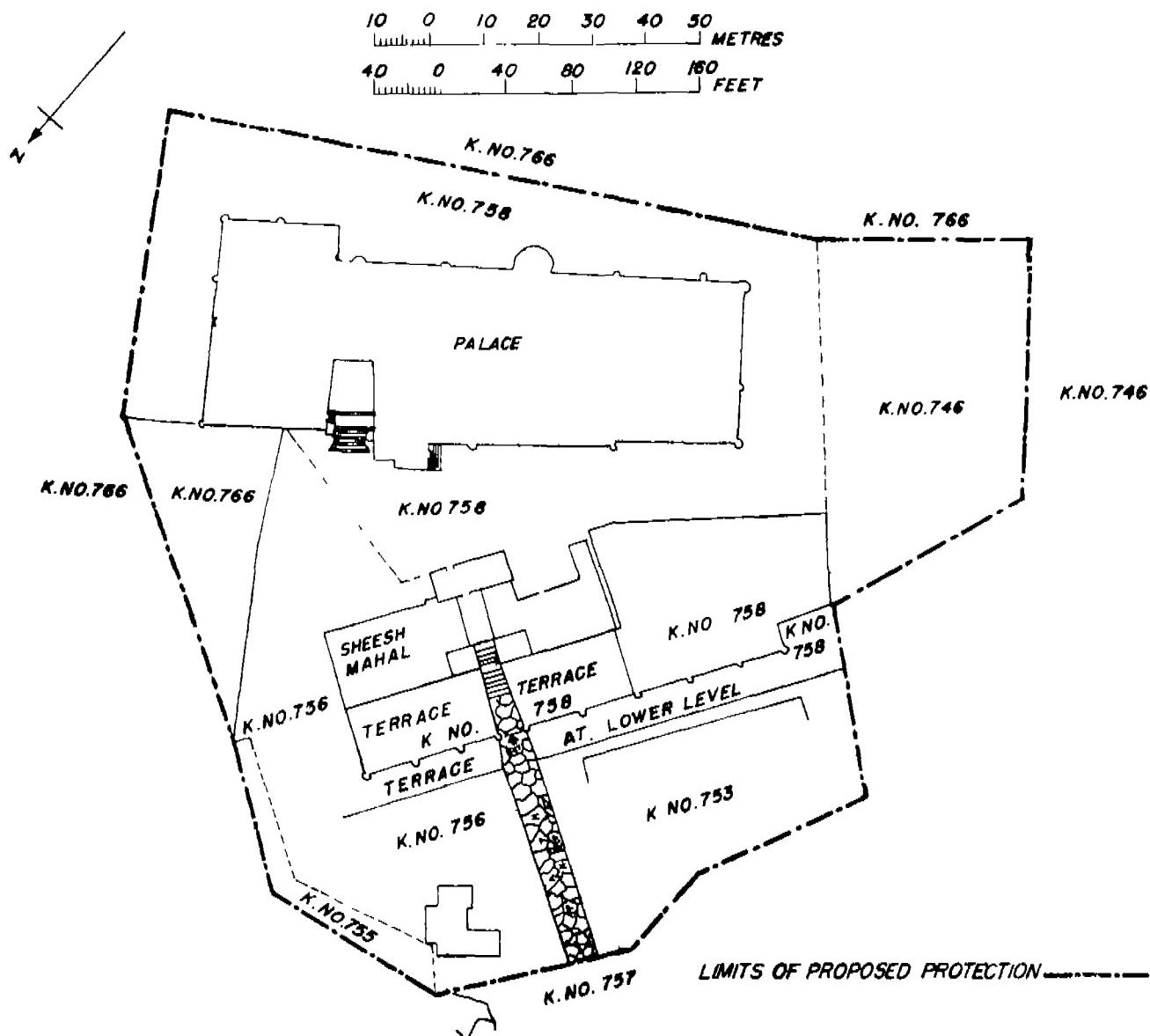
Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11
Revenue plot numbers 212, 39 Kanals and 18 North.—Remaining portion of K. number 246.	Central Government	Not in religious use.		
to 229 and part of 246 Marlas. as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	246. East.—Remaining portion of K. number 246.			
	South.—Remaining portion of K. number 246.			
	West.—Road and Girls High School and the remaining portion of K. number 246.			

SITE-PLAN OF ANCIENT FORT AT RAMNAGAR, TEHSIL RAMNAGAR, DISTT. UDHAMPUR



1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar	Ramnagar	Ancient Palace attributed to Raja Suchet Singh.
7	8	9		10	11
K. Numbers 753, 755, 756 33 Kanals and 758 and portion of K. numbers 746, 757 and 766 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.		North.—Remaining portion of K. number 766. East.—Remaining portion of K. number 766. South.—Remaining portion of K. number 746. West.—Remaining portion of K. number 757.		Central Government Not in religious use.	

SITE-PLAN OF ANCIENT PALACE AT RAMNAGAR, TEHSIL RAMNAGAR, DISTT. UDHAMPUR.



ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल, 1977

मुद्रित-पत्र

कांगड़ा 1409.—भारत के राजपत्र, अमाधारण, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 7 जनवरी, 1977 के पृष्ठ 19 से 26 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय कोयला विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. कांग्रा 15(अ) तारीख 7 जनवरी, 1977 में—

1. अनुसूची 'क' के ऊर्जा—

“पथ बैग” के स्थान पर
“पथबैग” पढ़े,

2. अनुसूची 'क' के नीचे—

‘ग्राम सोमापुर में अर्जित किये जाने वाले प्लाटो की संख्या “श्रीपंक के नीचे “रोमापुर” के स्थान पर
“सोमापुर” पढ़े

3. “ग्राम भोगाई खापा में अर्जित किये जाने वाले प्लाटो की संख्या” श्रीपंक के नीचे प्लाट संख्या “91/पी” और “163” जोड़ा जायेगा और प्लाट संख्या “222” तथा “224” सोप किया जाएगा ।

4. अनुसूची 'ख' में क्रम संख्या 1 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 में,—
“असीर आरक्षित बन” के स्थान पर
“असीर आरक्षित बन” पढ़े

5. अनुसूची 'ख' में क्रम संख्या 2 के सामने, स्तम्भ 6 (क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेरों में) के नीचे
“40.562” के स्थान पर
“48.562” पढ़े

6. अनुसूची 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' के मीमा वर्णन के नीचे रेखा चढ़ में—

“क्रम सं.” XIII के स्थान पर
“क्रूप सं. XLIII” पढ़े ।

[संख्या 19(66)/76-सी० एन०]

एम० प्रा० ए० रिजनी, निवेशक

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 21st April, 1977

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 1409.—In the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) No. S.O. 15(E), dated the 7th January, 1977, published at pages 19 to 22 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (2) dated the 7th January, 1977 at page 22, in line 8 for “Coup No. XIV, XLIII and XLII”, read “Coup Nos. XIV, XLIII, XLV and XLIII.”

[File No. 19(66)/76-CL]

S. R. A. RIZVI, Director.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग

मुम्बई, 25 फरवरी, 1977

कांगड़ा 1410—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेवइली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करने हुए, और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और नियमण, अवास तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय (नियमण, आदाम और नगर विकास विभाग) की अधिसूचना में 21012(5)/167-पॉल IV तारीख 25 फरवरी, 1970 की अधिकारों करने हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, नीचे की संख्या के स्तम्भ (1) में वर्णित अधिकारी को, जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी की पंक्ति के समतुल्य अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्पूर्ण अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, और उक्त अधिकारी उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनियित सरकारी स्थानों की बाबत अपनी अधिकारिता की स्वानीय सीमाओं के भीतर, उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पूर्ण अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग और अधिरोपित करनेवाले का पालन करेगा ।

सारणी

अधिकारी का पदाभिधान

सरकारी स्थानों के प्रबंग और अधिकारिता की स्वानीय सीमाएं

(1)

(2)

कम्पनी मन्त्रिव, यूरोनियम कारपोरेशन	यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया
आफ इंडिया लिंग, शाकधर जादु गढ़,	लिमिटेड, शाकधर जादुगढ़ा
ज्ञान, जिला गिरधूम, बिहार।	ज्ञान, जिला सिंघधूम, बिहार

[फा० सं० 13/2/73-ए०]
तरलोक सिंह, अवर मन्त्रिव

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Bombay, the 25th February, 1977

S.O. 1410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, late Ministry of Health & Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Housing and Urban Development) No. 21012(5)/167-Pol. IV dated the 25th February 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in Column (1) of the Table below, being an officer equivalent to the rank of a gazetted officer of Government, to be the estate officer for the purposes of the said Act, and the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on estate officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the Public Premises specified in column (2) of the said table

THE TABLE

Designation of the Officer	Categories of Public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Company Secretary, Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. Post Office Jaduguda Mines, District Singhbhum, Bihar.	Premises belonging to or taken, on lease for the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Post Office Jaduguda Mines, District Singhbhum, Bihar and which are under its administrative control.

[File No. 13/2/73-H]
TARLOK SINGH, Under Secy.

नौवक्षण और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1411:—मद्रास डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिये स्कीम का प्रारूप डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा ५ की उपधारा (1) की अपेक्षानुसार भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 18-12-76 के पृष्ठ—पर भारत सरकार के नौवक्षण और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 4744 तारीख 30 नवम्बर, 1976 के अधीन प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें राजपत्र में उन अधिसूचनाएँ के प्रकाशन की तारीख में दो मास की अवधि के अवधान तक उन मन्त्री अधिकारी से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गये थे जिनके उम्मेद प्रभावित होने की मंभावना थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र जनता को 6 जनवरी, 1977 को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रारूप की मात्रत जनता में कोई आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त गणितां का प्रयोग करने सुना, मद्रास डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है।

1. (1) इस स्कीम का नाम मद्रास डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1977 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होती।

2. मद्रास डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 के खंड 38 में, उपखंड (6) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित उपखंड अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्—

"(7) रजिस्ट्रीकूट नियोजक रजिस्ट्रीकूट डाक कर्मकार को, कर्मकार को प्रसामान्य, और वस्तुतः देव मध्यूरी से अधिक नकद या अन्य किसी प्रकार का मदाय नहीं करेगा।"

[फा० स० ए० टी० ई० ए०/13/76]

बी० एकरालिगम, अवधर सचिव (ए०)

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

S.O. 1411.—Whereas certain draft scheme further to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), at page 4461 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 18-12-76, under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 4744, dated the 30th November, 1976, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be effected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 6th January, 1977;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, namely :—

1. (1) This Scheme may be called the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment, Scheme 1977.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of the publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In clause 38 of the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, after sub-clause (6), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(7) A registered employer shall not pay a registered dock worker anything in cash or otherwise in excess of the wages normally and actually due to the worker."

[F. No. LDM/13/76]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1412:—ग्रन्तपत्रि, मूल नियमों के नियम 45 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, अनुपूरक नियमों के भाग 8 के खंड 26 क.प. में अन्तर्विष्ट केन्द्रीय पूल के बाहर और समुद्री इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण निवेशालय, कलकत्ता, में सरकारी निवास स्थानों का आवंटन नियम, 1975 में संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम केन्द्रीय पूल के बाहर और समुद्री इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण निवेशालय, कलकत्ता में सरकारी निवास स्थानों का आवंटन (संशोधन) नियम, 1977 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. अनुपूरक नियमों के भाग 8 के खंड 26-क. प. में अन्तर्विष्ट केन्द्रीय पूल के बाहर और समुद्री इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण निवेशालय, कलकत्ता में सरकारी निवास स्थानों का आवंटन नियम, 1975 में,

(क) "निवास स्थानों का वर्गीकरण अनु० नि० 317 क. प. 4" शीर्षक के नीचे, उपनियम (2) के नीचे को मारणी में, कम म० (2) के मामने, सन्धि (3) में, अक 'V' के स्थान पर, अक 'V/VI' रखे जायेंगे;

(ख) "नियमों और मर्ती के प्रयोग के परिणाम, अनु० नि० 317-क. प. 17" शीर्षक के अधीन, उपनियम (5) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक अन्तःस्थापित किया जायेगा, अर्थात्—

"परन्तु आवंटन के नियमों और मर्ती के किसी भाग के लिये आवंटी के विशेष काउं कार्यालय किय जाने के पूर्व उन्हें निवेशक द्वारा मुने जाने का युक्तियुक्त प्रबन्ध दिया जाएगा।"

[फा० स० ए० टी० ई० ई० (109)/75-ए०/टी०]

श्रीमती बी० निमंत्र, अवधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th April, 1977

S.O. 1412.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 45 of the Fundamental Rules, the President hereby makes the following Rules to amend the Allotment of Government Residences outside the Central Pool and in the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta, Rules, 1975 contained in Division XXVI-A.O. of Part VIII of the Supplementary Rules, namely :—

1. (1) These rules shall be called the Allotment of Government Residence outside the Central Pool and in the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta (Amendment) Rules, 1977.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Allotment of Government Residences outside the Central Pool and in the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta, Rules, 1975, contained in Division XXVI-A.O. of Part VIII of the Supplementary Rules :

(a) under the heading Classification of Residences, S.R. 317-A.O.4", in the Table under sub-rule (2) against S. No. (3), in Column (3), for the figure 'V' the figures "V/VII" shall be substituted;

(b) under the heading "Consequences of Breach of Rules and Conditions, SR-317-A.O. 17" after sub-rule (5), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that a reasonable opportunity to the allottee shall be given by the Director for being heard before any action is taken against him for any breach of rules and conditions of allotment."

[File No. MTE(109)/75-MT]

(Smt.) B. NIRMAL, Under Secy.

रेल मंत्रालय

(रेलवे सोड़ै)

नई दिल्ली, ५ अप्रैल, १९७७

का० आ० 1413:—भारत के गाल्पणि, संविधान की धारा 309 के परन्तुक व्यापक प्रदर्शन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए रेल कर्मचारी (प्रनू-
शासन और शपील) नियम 1968, में और आगे संयोग्यता करते के नियम निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अधिकृत:—

1. (1) ये नियम रेल कर्मचारी (प्रनूशासन और शपील) संशोधन नियम 1977 कहे जा सकेंगे।

(2) ये गाल्पणि में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रदून होगी।

2. रेल कर्मचारी (प्रनूशासन और शपील) नियम 1968 की प्रनू-
शी 1 में:—

(i) "रेलवे बोर्ड कायलिय" एवं के अन्तर्गत मद 2 और 3 और
उनसे सम्बद्ध इन्वराजनों के लिये क्रमण: निम्नलिखित मदों और
इन्वराजन प्रतिस्थापित करें अधिकृत:—

1	2	3	4	5
"2. अग्रजपत्रित संयुक्त सचिव, रेल कर्मचारी के लिये कर्मचारी के समी वर्ग।	रेलवे बोर्ड	नियम 6 की धारा संयुक्त सचिव रेलवे	सचिव, रेलवे बोर्ड (i) से (iv) में।	सचिव, रेलवे बोर्ड विनिविष्ट दण्ड और मुफ्तली।
3. छोटी श्रेणी के उप सचिव, रेलवे कर्मचारी बोर्ड	बोर्ड	नियम 6 की धारा संयुक्त सचिव रेलवे	(i) से (iv) में बोर्ड।";	विनिविष्ट दण्ड और मुफ्तली।

(ii) "रेलवे दर अधिकारण" एवं के अन्तर्गत बर्तमान इन्वराजन मद
सम्बद्ध । कर्मातित की जाएगी और इस प्रकार कर्मातित मद ।
के बाद निम्नलिखित मद और इन्वराजन अन्विष्ट किये जायेंगे,
अधिकृत:—

1	2	3	4	5
"2 प्रगत्यपत्रित सचिव रेल कर्मचारी के सभी वर्ग	नियम 6 की धारा विनिविष्ट दण्ड और मुफ्तली	(i) से (iv) में।	विनिविष्ट दण्ड और मुफ्तली	यथायत"

[मं० ६० (डी० अंड ए०) 75 आर जी० 6-35]

बी० मोहनती, सचिव

MINISTRY OF RAILWAY

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 5th April, 1977

S.O.1413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1977.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In Schedule I to the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968,

(i) under the heading "Railway Board's Office", for items 2 and 3 and the entries relating thereto, the following items and entries shall respectively be substituted, namely :—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"2. All classes of non-gazetted railway servants.	Joint Secretary, Railway Board.	Penalties specified in clauses (i) to (iv) of rule 6 and suspension.	Secretary, Railway Board.	Secretary, Railway Board.
3. Class IV staff.	Deputy Secretary, Railway Board.	Penalties specified in clauses (i) to (iv) of rule 6 and suspension.	Joint Secretary, Railway Board.	Secretary, Railway Board.",

(ii) under the heading "Railway Rates Tribunal", the existing entry shall be numbered as item 1 and after item 1 as so numbered the following item and entries shall be inserted namely :—

1	2	3	4	5
"2. All classes of non-gazetted Railway servants.	Secretary, Railway Board.	Penalties specified in clauses (i) to (iv) of rule 6 and suspension.	Chairman,"	

[No. E (D&A)75RG6-35]
B. MOHANTY, Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नं० दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 1977

[शुद्धि-पत्र]

का० आ० 1414.—भारत के तारीख 15 जनवरी, 1977 के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उप खंड (ii) में पृष्ठ 186 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 177 तारीख 24 दिसम्बर, 1976 की पंक्ति 7-8 “श्री जतीन्द्र नारायण” को “न्यायसूति श्री जितेन्द्र नारायण” पढ़ें।

[सं० एस० 11020/6/76-डी०-1 (ए०) (i)]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1977

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 1414.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 177 dated the 24th December, 1976 published at page 186 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 15th January, 1977, in line 9 of the said notification for “Shri Jatinder Narain”, read “Justice Shri Jitendra Narain”.

[No. S. 11020/6/76/DI(A)/(i)]

शुद्धि-पत्र

का० आ० 1415.—भारत के तारीख 15 जनवरी, 1977 के राजपत्र, भाग 2 खंड 3, उप खंड (ii) में पृष्ठ 186 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 178 तारीख 24 दिसम्बर, 1976 की पंक्ति 7-8 में, “श्री जतीन्द्र नारायण” को “न्यायसूति श्री जितेन्द्र नारायण” पढ़ें।

[सं० एस० 11020/6/76-डी०-1(ए०) (ii)]

एल० क० नारायण, डेस्क प्रधिकारी

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 1415.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 178 dated the 24th December, 1976 published at page 186 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 15th January, 1977, in line 9 of the said notification for “Shri Jatindra Narain” read “Justice Shri Jitendra Narain.”

[No. S. 11020/6/76/DI(A)/(ii)]

L. K. NARAYANAN, Desk Officer.

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1977

S.O. 1416.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Katras Choitudih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh (Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 22nd April, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 25 of 1977

‘Ministry’s Order No. L-2012/140/74-LRII/DIIA., Dt. 12-5-75)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Katras Choitudih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Management : Shri S. S Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen : None .

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 18th April, 1977

AWARD

The Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act referred the following dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 by their Order No. L-2012/140/74-LRII/DIIA, dated the 12th May, 1975, namely :

“Whether the dismissal of Shri Gouri Shankar Singh, Electric Mazdoor of Katras-Choitudih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad, is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workmen entitled and from what date?”

2. The reference was received on transfer from Tribunal No. 2 by this Tribunal on March 18, 1977, vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Order No. S-11025(1)/77-(i)-D-iv (B) dated the 22nd February, 1977.

3. Gouri Shankar Singh was an Electric Mazdoor and Dilip Kumar was Winding-Engine Khalasi in the Katras-Choitudih Colliery on April 4, 1974. The second shift of the colliery commenced at 4 p.m. and was to end at 12 a.m. It is said that Gouri Shankar Singh and Dilip Kumar committed theft of a brass-contact safety pinion (of the value of Rs. 600) attached to the shaft in East Pit, at about 8.30 p.m. or so in that night and when police investigation commenced on the following day on April 5, 1974, they admitted their guilt by confessional statements during the course of investigation. For that act, they were served with separate chargesheets for mis-conduct under the Standing Order No. 18(i). The charge-sheet Ext. M-1 was served on Gouri Shankar on April 9, 1974 and he submitted his reply Ext. M-2 on April 18, 1974, denying that he had committed theft or had made any confessional statement before the police. The domestic enquiry was held separately against them by B. P. Sharma who submitted separate reports on May 8, 1974, resulting in the dismissal of these two workmen on May 31, 1974. An industrial dispute was raised only in respect of Gouri Shankar Singh and I am thus concerned in this reference with his case only.

4. The management, in their written statement, have alleged that the domestic enquiry was fair and proper and no principles of natural justice were violated and dismissal was the only punishment that could be awarded, in view of the grave and serious nature of the misconduct. The workman, in his written statement, has, however, alleged that it was not proved that he had committed any theft or had made any confessional statement to the police; that the findings of the enquiry officer are based merely on suspicion; that the findings are perverse; and that he had been victimised because of his trade union activities as he was an active member of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union. In his rejoinder to the written statement of the management, he has further pleaded that the domestic enquiry was improper inasmuch as he was not allowed proper opportunity for the cross-examination of the management’s witnesses and inasmuch as he was not allowed to produce witnesses in defence.

5. The management raised a preliminary point that the fairness and the propriety or otherwise of the domestic enquiry should be first decided. The Tribunal No. 2 decided this preliminary point on May 17, 1976 and held that the

domestic enquiry was not fair and proper inasmuch as the findings recorded by the enquiry officer were perverse.

6. The case was listed for hearing in my Tribunal on April 15, 1977. Neither the workman nor the Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, nor their counsel put in appearance. Shri S. S. Mukherjee, learned counsel for the management was, however, present and examined Jagdish Bhuiya MW-2 and Suresh Narain Sahi MW-3 in support of the charge. The material before me comprises the evidence recorded in the domestic enquiry and the evidence produced before me. Three witnesses were examined in the domestic enquiry, namely, Guneshwar Paswan, Hari Bageswar and Jagdish Bhuiya PWs. 1, 2 and 3. Jagdish deposed in the domestic enquiry that while he was on duty in the Winding Engine Room, as Winding-Engine Khalasi in the East Pit in the second shift on April 4, 1974, he saw Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar sitting on the parapet wall outside the winding-engine room. Dilip Kumar came into the winding-engine room at about 8.30 p.m. and took away a small hammer and a tin-plate. Thereafter, he heard hammering sounds coming into the winding-engine room from outside it. He also saw Gouri Shankar flashing his Cap Lamp in order to create light for Dilip Kumar who was busy hammering with the hammer. He noticed Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar present at the site of hammering for about half an hour. Jagdish Bhuiya went out of the winding-engine room after 10 p.m. and found the two standing at a distance of about 150 feet from the winding-engine room. Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar came to the winding-engine from at about 10.30 p.m. and then left at about 11 p.m. The duty hours of Jagdish Bhuiya ended at midnight and he handed over charge to Hari Bageshwar PW-2. He further stated that on the morning of April 5, 1974 Hari Bageshwar asked him about the missing pinion and he informed him that he had seen Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar hammering something outside the winding-engine room. Hari Bageshwar deposed in the domestic enquiry that he relieved Jagdish Bhuiya when he joined duty in the 3rd shift at mid-night. He went out of the winding-engine room at about 7.30 a.m. on April 5, 1974 and discovered that the pinion was gone. He thought that some Tyndal might have taken it away. When his shift was over at 8 a.m. he enquired from Jagdish Bhuiya if he had seen any Tyndal taking away the pinion and Jagdish Bhuiya informed him that he had seen Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar busy with the hammer. He also stated that he had informed his successor Dhaneswar that he should make a report about the loss of the pinion. The 3rd witness Guneshwar Paswan stated in the domestic enquiry that he knew nothing about the theft. Gouri Shankar admitted in his statement in the domestic enquiry that he was present in the Fast Pit in the second shift but denied that he had committed the theft or had made any statement incriminating himself during the course of the police investigation. In the Tribunal, Jagdish Bhuiya substantially stated the same facts which he had narrated in the domestic enquiry. Suresh Narain Sahi MW-3 is the Personnel Officer. He stated that he learnt about the theft on the morning of April 5, 1974. The S.I. Police came for investigation on that date and the first to be interrogated was Jagdish Bhuiya. On the basis of the information elicited from him, the S.I. called Gouri Shankar and interrogated him. Gouri Shankar at first denied his complicity but later admitted and stated that he and Dilip Kumar had been present in the shift and Dilip Kumar would tell as to where the stolen pinion was kept. Suresh Narain Sahi and the S.I. then took Gouri Shankar to the house of Dilip Kumar at Bhadrachak. Dilip Kumar also denied but later admitted the facts and took the party to the bush on the back side of the East Pit, and from inside the bush he picked up the pinion and handed it over to the S.I. who prepared the recovery list. He also deposed that the pinion had hammer marks on it. Since no one was present in the Tribunal on behalf of the workmen, these two witnesses remained un-cross-examined. It is true that no witness is forthcoming to state that he had actually seen Gouri Shankar or Dilip Kumar taking the pinion away. However, a fact can be proved by circumstantial evidence, if not by direct testimony. Gouri Shankar Singh admitted in the domestic enquiry that he was present in the second shift in the East Pit. Jagdish Bhuiya had actually seen him and Dilip Kumar within 3 or 4 feet of the winding-engine room. He had seen Dilip Kumar coming into the room and taking away a hammer and a tin-plate. He had seen Gouri Shankar creating artificial light by flashing his Cap Lamp possibly to facilitate hammering and the removal of the pinion. He has deposed before me that whenever he used to stop the winding-engine, the hammering would also

stop and so the hammering sound but as soon as he would restart the engine, the hammering would be resumed and the hammering sound would start coming to the room. Gouri Shankar made the statement to the Investigating Officer that the pinion would be found with Dilip Kumar. That statement of his has been proved by Suresh Narain Sahi; and is admissible in evidence because I am not holding a criminal trial. It is not necessary that he must have removed the pinion by hammering. His aid to his accomplice would be equally a misconduct. It appears that both he and Dilip Kumar were prosecuted on a charge under sections 379/411 of the Indian Penal Code and both of them were convicted under section 379 and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months each, as is evident from the judgment Ext. M-5 dated May 24, 1976. The guilt of Gouri Shankar is obvious from the material on record, apart from the criminal judgment. He was, to my mind, rightly dismissed. No business undertaking can be compelled to employ a person who commits theft of its property.

7. My award is that the dismissal of Gouri Shankar Singh was justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

K. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/140/74-L.R. II/D.III.A]

S.O. 1417.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Industry Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 22nd April, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD

In the matter of reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 18 of 1977

(Ministry's Order No. L-20012/182/74-LR-II/D.IIIA, Dt. 2-4-75)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Industry Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad;

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri D. Narasingh, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 16th April, 1977

AWARD

It is said that an incident took place outside the office of the Industry/West Ena Colliery at Dhansar on May 28, 1973, at about 8.30 a.m., when Inder Deo Singh, Trammer and T. L. Sethia, Electrician (the two workmen involved in this reference); and Ram Lagan Singh, Office Clerk; Elahi Bux, Mining Sirdar; J. N. Tiwari, Cap Lamp Room Incharge; Ram Jivan Pandey, Trammer; Ram Lakan Rabidas, Tyndal; Ram Saran Singh, Assistant Loading Clerk; Rajendra Prasad Singh, Trammer; Bindu Ojha, Fan Khalasi; Mahesh Prasad, Attendance Clerk; Rabindra Tiwari, Cap Lamp Fitter; Habib Mian, Haulage Khalasi; Ram Sevak Singh, Trammer and about 200 other workmen formed an unlawful assembly and the above named workmen wrongfully restrained, wrongfully confined and illegally gheraoed D. N. Mehra, the Agent and Bhagwan Prasad, the Personnel Officer, in the sun, till about 12.30 p.m. and Inderdeo Singh assaulted the said Bhagwan Prasad; and Rajendra Prasad Singh and T. L. Sethia assaulted the said D. N. Mehra and all of them dislocated the production of the mine and took out a procession to the Sub-Area Office at Kusunda forcing D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad to march with them, on foot, which acts constituted

various misconducts as specified in the certified Standing Order No. 29(5), 29(9), 29(18), 29(19) and 29(20) applicable to the said colliery.

2. Separate charge-sheets were issued to 15 delinquents. Ext. M-1 is the chargesheet dated June 4, 1973 served upon Inder Deo Singh and Ext. M-2 is the chargesheet of the same date which was served upon T. L. Sethia. Exts. M-3 and M-4 are the replies to the chargesheets submitted by Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia respectively on June 7, 1973. Inder Deo Singh, in short, pleaded that the allegations contained in the chargesheet were baseless and concocted; and as a matter of fact, he was on duty at the place of his duty throughout the first shift from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and his alleged participation in the alleged incident was fictitious and motivated to harass him. The reply of T. L. Sethia was also to the same effect.

3. U. K. Jha, Personnel Officer, Kusunda Sub-Area was appointed the Enquiry Officer to hold the domestic enquiry. He held a joint enquiry against all the 15 delinquents on July 23, 1973, July 24, 1973, August 1, 1973, August 2, 1973, October 18, 1973 and November 17, 1973. The domestic enquiry proceedings are Ext. M-7. He submitted his enquiry report Ext. M-8 on December 23, 1973. U. K. Jha held that Inder Deo Singh, T. L. Sethia and Rajender Prasad Singh formed one group and the other delinquents formed a second group inasmuch as these belonging to the first group were guilty of misconduct of a serious nature, namely, assault while those belonging to the second group were not guilty of such a serious mis-conduct but of minor misconducts. He found all the mis-conducts established against each of the 15 delinquents with the exception that none of them was found guilty of causing any damage to work in progress or to the property of the colliery. R. K. Singh, the Agent, passed the dismissal order Ext. W-5 in respect of Inder Deo Singh and Ext. M-6 in respect of T. L. Sethia and a separate dismissal order in respect of Rajender Prasad Singh on March 16, 1974. The remaining delinquents escaped lightly with the punishment of suspension only imposed upon them.

4. Rajendra Prasad Singh and 12 others submitted to the punishment but the General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, espoused the cause of Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia and raised an industrial dispute with the Bharat Coking Coal Limited to reinstate them with effect from their date of dismissal and to pay them full back wages with continuity of service but the Bharat Coking Coal Limited did not agree to it. The dispute was then raised before the A.L.C.C. and his efforts also ended in failure and he submitted his failure report to the Central Government on December 18, 1974. Thereafter the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act referred the following dispute, vide their Order No. L-20012/182/74-LRII/DIIIA, for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 on April 2, 1975, namely,—

"Whether the management of Industry Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad, is justified in dismissing from work Sarva Shri Inderdeo Singh and T. L. Sethia, Trammer and Electrician respectively, with effect from the 16th March, 1974? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled to and from which date?"

5. The reference was, however, subsequently received on transfer from Tribunal No. 2 this Tribunal on March 18, 1977 vide Order No. S-11025(I)/77-(i) passed by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, on February 22, 1977.

6. In response to the usual notices issued to the parties requiring them to file their respective written statements, the Director (Personnel), filed the written statement on behalf of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and the General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, filed it on behalf of the Union. The Union also filed a rejoinder to the written statement of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

7. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited has pleaded that Inder Deo Singh, T. L. Sethia and several hundreds of workers gheraoed D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad and forced them to stand in the sun for hours together in order to extract immediate satisfaction of their demands and thereafter they forcibly took them on foot to the Sub-Area Office at Kusunda; and during the course of the incident, the said two workmen

also manhandled D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad; that proper charge sheets, according to the Certified Standing Orders, were served on them; that these two denied the charges; that U. K. Jha held the domestic enquiry on various dates; that the Management's witnesses were examined in the presence of the delinquents who were given full opportunity to cross-examine them and they actually cross-examined them also; that they were further given full opportunity to examine themselves also and to produce their own witnesses in defence and they examined several witnesses in defence; that the enquiry officer found them guilty of all the misconducts with which they stood charged with the exception of one; that the proceedings of the domestic enquiry were examined by the Manager of the Colliery and by the Sub-Area Manager and the General Manager and the General Manager approved the dismissal of these two and accordingly they were dismissed with effect from March 16, 1974; that no principles of natural justice were violated; that there was no victimisation; and that the punishment of dismissal was the only punishment justified in the circumstances of the case.

8. The Union has pleaded that there was bad blood between T. L. Sethia and the Personnel Officer of the Colliery in the matter of the vacation of a residential quarter; that Bharat Sharma, Assistant Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, is a relation of Inder Deo Singh and there was bad blood between Inder Deo Singh and the Management on account of the trade union activities of Bharat Sharma; that they were victimised because of the aforesaid facts; that victimisation will also appear from the facts that only a few were selected, including these two out of a large number of workmen, for domestic enquiry and punishment; that the order of dismissal is incompetent because it was not passed by the authority competent to pass such an order; that there are no Certified Standing Orders for the colliery and, therefore, they cannot be held guilty of any misconduct under the Standing Orders quoted; and that the domestic enquiry was highly perfunctory.

9. In their rejoinder, the Union has not raised any new pleas and has only reiterated the pleas already taken by it in the written statement.

10. The learned counsel for the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. did not raise any preliminary point that the domestic enquiry was fair and proper and straight away invited the Tribunal to exercise its powers under section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Management has examined MW-1 U. K. Jha, the Enquiry Officer, to prove the proceedings of the domestic enquiry and his report and some connected papers. No witnesses of the incident, however, were examined in the Tribunal. The two workmen examined two witnesses WW-1 Navadip Singh and WW-2 T. L. Sethia, both on the question of the fairness of the domestic enquiry and not in respect of the alleged incident. The material on which the matter has to be judged, therefore, remains practically the same, namely, the evidence recorded in the domestic enquiry.

11. In view of my finding given hereafter, it would not be necessary to decide the questions of victimisation and competency to pass the order of dismissal against the two workmen. However, I have no doubt that the Enquiry Officer was somewhat biased and his report suffers from several infirmities.

12. The evidence of D. N. Mehra, Bhagwan Prasad and Suresh Sharma was wholly completed on July 23 and the statement of S. K. Roy was partly recorded on July 23 and completed on July 24. U. K. Jha MW-1 has deposed that both Inderdeo Singh and T. L. Sethia were present throughout the domestic enquiry and it was wrong that the statements of the four witnesses were merely read over to them on subsequent dates. He insisted on saying that they were present on July 23 and 24 when the four witnesses were examined. The proceedings dated July 23 records the presence of 14 out of 15 delinquents, but there is no mention that Inderdeo Singh was present. True, the presence of T. L. Sethia is recorded and his signature also appears against his name but there is no doubt in my mind that his presence was fictitiously recorded and his signature was obtained on some subsequent date. Page 2 of the proceedings clearly shows that out of 15, only 3 viz. Elabi Bux, Ram Jiwan Pandey and Habib Mian were present and none else. Inderdeo Singh has signed the statements of the four witnesses but without giving a date under his signature, while T. L. Sethia has signed the statement of D. N. Mehra under date August

2. Again D. N. Mehra, Bhagwan Prasad and Suresh Sharma were cross-examined only by Elahi Bux, Ram Jiwan Pandey and Habib Mian who alone were present. There is a note on page 7 of the proceedings that the statement of D. N. Mehra was read over to those three only and they were asked to cross-examine him. Page 29 of the proceedings indicate that T. L. Sethia appeared for the first time on July 24 Inderdeo Singh was not present even on that date. He appeared for the first time on August 1, 1973. It appears that he had made a representation for the change of the venue of the inquiry but this was turned down on July 12, 1973 by letter Ext. W-2. He made a second representation again on July 20 and this was also turned down on July 25 by letter Ext. W-1 and he was asked to be present at the inquiry from August 1. There is thus documentary evidence to confirm the fact that all the four witnesses were examined in the absence of Inderdeo Singh and at least three were examined in the absence of T. L. Sethia. It is one of the salutary and cardinal principles of a domestic inquiry that the Management's witnesses should be examined in the presence of the delinquents, unless there is a refusal on the part of the delinquents to co-operate; but here, there was no refusal and there was only a request for the change of the venue. U. K. Jha could have waited for a few days more but he did not; and has indeed come forward to state that both the delinquents were present throughout. Secondly, his bias again appears from the fact that he did not cross-examine a single prosecution witness but cross-examined the defence witnesses Ram Das Prasad, Naval Kishore, Ram Briksha, Panchoo, Harihar Gope, Ram Jatan Singh, Narain Prasad, Surajdeo, Janardan Singh, Gulali Prasad, Marodhu Ram, Nawdip Singh, Ram Nihora Singh, Jugal Kishore, Karu Ram, Raja Ram Sah, Chaturi Chamar, Shankar Singh, Ram Bhajan, Ram Briksha Dusadh, Nirmal, Rajendra Singh, Razi Ahmed, Shyam Behari Singh, Durga Shankar, Munshi Singh, Chandra Shankar Singh, Prabhu Singh and Mukhtar Singh. I am not suggesting that the Inquiry Officer has no right to put questions by way of elucidation and even by way of cross-examination, but I would certainly like to observe that it should be even-handed and not tilted in favour of the Management and against the workmen. Thirdly even one of the delinquents who appeared as his own witness viz., Ram Jatan Singh was not spared from cross-examination. Fourthly, many of the delinquents who did not enter the witness-box themselves, were called for cross-examination by the Inquiry Officer himself and these are T. L. Sethia, Habib Mian, Ganesh Hajam, Ram Sewak Singh, Ram Saran Singh, Rabinder Tiwari, Lakhman Rabidas, J. N. Tiwari and Ram Lagan Singh. This was a wholly unusual procedure. Fifthly, he reproduced the statements of four Management's witnesses in great detail in his report but dismissed the statements of defence witnesses Ram Saran Singh, Ram Lakan Pandey, J. N. Tiwari, Ram Lagan Singh, Ram Das Prasad, Naval Kishore, Ram Briksha Dusadh, Panchoo, Harihar Gope, Ram Jatan Singh and Elahi Bux in a summary manner. Sixthly, both Inderdeo Singh and T. L. Sethia had pleaded that they were present throughout at their respective places of duty from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and were not present on the spot where the incident took place and were even paid full wages, but no attempt was made to call for Registers C and E and the pay-sheets to verify the facts, though he cross-examined practically all the defence witness to elicit information favourable to the Management. Seventhly, he did not even mention in his report the statements of Inderdeo Singh's witnesses Nawdip Singh, Ram Nihora Singh, Jugal Kishore and Chaturi Chamar although they were examined to prove his alibi. Lastly, he held four charges to be established although in respect of at least three, there was neither any specification in the charge-sheets nor any proof on the record. In short, U. N. Jha did not act fairly in the domestic enquiry.

13. His report also suffers from several infirmities. He has only given (a) a calendar of the evidence of the Management's witnesses in detail, (b) a calendar of the evidence of some (though not of all) defence witnesses in a summary manner and (c) his conclusion of guilt, without discussing the evidence of any, or giving his reasons why he believes one and disbelieves the other. He should have known that it is the imperative duty of an Inquiry Officer to undertake a critical survey of the evidence and give his reasons for his conclusions. He has, I regret to say, failed in his duty.

14. Ext. M-9 is the Certified Standing Order. The learned counsel for the two workmen has not admitted Ext. M-9 because of certain objections mentioned in his application dated

March 30, 1977. The reply to these objections are contained in the application of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. dated April 6, 1977. Despite the denial of this document by the learned counsel for the union, I have marked it as an Exhibit because it is a true copy, certified by the Superintendent of the R.L.C.'s office, Dhanbad on April 16, 1968. The first objection of the learned counsel is that the word "company" purports to have been defined by Standing Order No. 1(b) but the actual definition has not been given to indicate the name of the company whose Certified Standing Order Ext. M-9 is. It appears that Ext. M-9 was Certified as the Standing Orders of 261 collieries and that is the reason why the word "company" has been left undefined in Standing Order No. 1(b). The list of the 261 companies is given in Schedule A to the Standing Orders and the name of the Industry/West Ena Colliery is mentioned at serial No. 66 in the Schedule and, therefore, there can be no doubt that Ext. M-9 is the Certified Standing Order of this colliery. The second objection is that the date of attestation of the Superintendent is April 16, 1968 but there is no indication as to when the original Standing Orders certified by the Certifying Officer were subsequently modified and by whom. This objection is also not well-founded in as much as at the top of Ext. M-9 there is a mention that the modifications were made by the Appellate Authority in Appeal No. 1 of 1950.

15. The two workmen, as will appear from the Charge-sheets Ext. M-1 and M-2, were charged for breach or violation of Standing Order No. 29(5), 29(9), 29(18), 29(19) and 29(20). Standing Order No. 29 says that there are 20 kinds of misconduct. The misconduct in Standing Order No. 29(5) is, inter alia, riotous or dis-orderly behaviour. In my opinion, the alleged acts, if proved, will be safely covered by No. 29(5). No. 29(9) says that causing damage to work in progress or to property of the company, is a misconduct. There was no indication in the chargesheet as to what damage was caused to which work in progress or to which property or by whom, when and where. No evidence was also led during the course of the domestic enquiry to prove this charge and I have no hesitation in agreeing with the enquiry officer that this charge was not established. No. 29(18) says that leaving work without permission, is a misconduct. An employee is under an obligation not to absent himself from work without good cause during the time at which he is required to be at work. That being so, coming away from the place of work, without permission, is a misconduct. Not going to the place of duty at all, will amount to absenteeism and not leaving work. In order to leave work, one has first to join the shift, work for sometime, and then come away. It is not the case of the Management that Inderdeo Singh and T. L. Sethia had joined the shift and had then gone away, without permission. This charge was, therefore, not established. No. 29(19) says that any breach of the Mines Act, or any other Act, or of any rules or bye-laws thereunder, or of Standing Orders, is a misconduct. There was no specification in the chargesheet as to what section of the Mines Act or of any other Act or as to which rule/rules thereunder, these two workmen had committed a breach. Nor was there any specification as to what particular Standing Order was violated and shelter could not have been taken on the residiuary No. 29(19). No. 29(20) says that any abetment of, or attempt at abetment of, any of the above acts of misconduct, will be a misconduct. These two workmen were not charged with any abetment or even with any attempted abetment and no evidence was led to prove any such abetment or attempted abetment and, therefore, this charge was not established. The result is that out of the 5 charges specified in the chargesheet, the Tribunal has to look only into the charge for violation of No. 29(5). The Inquiry Officer went wrong in coming to the conclusion that the charges under No. 29(18), No. 29(19) and 29(20) were established, though he was right in holding that the charge under No. 29(9) was not established.

16. An analysis of the chargesheets will show that these two workmen were guilty of (1) formation of an unlawful assembly alongwith others (2) wrongful restraint of D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad (3) wrongful confinement of D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad, (4) illegal gherao of D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad, (5) assault on Bhagwan Prasad by Inder Deo individually and assault on D. N. Mehra by Rajender Prasad Singh and T. L. Sethia, (6) dislocation of the production of the mine and (7) forcible taking of D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad from outside the office of the colliery to the Sub-Area at Kusunda on foot.

17. The domestic enquiry starting on July 23, 1973. On that date PW-1 D. N. Mehra, PW-2 Bhagwan Prasad and PW-3 Suresh Sharma were examined. PW-4 S. K. Roy was also examined but his examination continued on July 24, 1973 also. These are the only four witnesses examined by the Management in proof of the chargesheets.

18. One would at once like to know as to why, and for what reason, the incident took place? D. N. Mehra PW-1 has deposed that when he reached his office at about 8.30 a.m. on May 28, 1973, a crowd of workmen stopped his car and asked him to come out of it. Ganesh Hajam, one of the delinquents, opened the door of the car and D. N. Mehra came out and questioned the workmen as to the reason for their collection. Some one from the crowd then said that overtime allowance and P. S. bonus had not been paid to them for 2-3 months together, and unless D. N. Mehra passed an order for the payment, he will not be allowed to go away. D. N. Mehra explained to them that overtime allowance exceeding Rs. 50 in each case could be sanctioned only by the Sub-Area Manager and he had already forwarded the papers to him for sanction. Upon this, Ganesh Hajam said that Habib Mian, another delinquent, had approached him (D. N. Mehra) some days earlier for payment of overtime allowance and he had then told Habib Mian that he could litigate about it and obtain a verdict from the Dhanbad Court. D. N. Mehra told Ganesh Hajam that he had not said so to Habib Mian. At that stage Habib Mian came forward and alleged that he had so told. D. N. Mehra, when confronted with Habib Mian, told him that to the best of his recollection Habib Mian had not seen him earlier and he had not said anything to him; and in case he had said anything, he must have told him that if he had done overtime work he will be paid overtime allowance; and in case no such allowance was paid, it was open to him to approach the R.L.C. and he would surely get it by his order. In the meantime, Ram Lagan Singh and Elahi Bux, another two delinquents, came near D. N. Mehra and escorted him to the flight of steps outside the office and made him stand on the steps and there started firing him with questions about payment of P. S. Bonus, overtime allowance and about small repairs in the workmen's quarters. D. N. Mehra repeated to them what he had told the crowd earlier. Ram Lagan Singh and Elahi Bux then asked D. N. Mehra to call the Sub Area Manager to explain why the payments were being delayed. At this stage, some workmen brought Bhagwan Prasad, the Personnel Officer, also and made him stand near him on the flight of steps. Elahi Bux then said that the colliery manager, one Kumar, should be allowed to go in his car to the Sub-Area Office and bring the Sub-Area Manager from there to the spot. Kumar left for the Sub-Area Office. After his departure, the workmen started making demands after demands. A little later, the Security Guards arrived in a Jeep. Seeing them arrive, the workmen started shouting that D. N. Mehra had called the Security Guards and they must be sent back. T. L. Sethia, one of the delinquents involved in the present reference, caught hold of D. N. Mehra by his hand and several other workmen pushed him from behind and in this manner he was taken to the Jeep of the Security Guards and then they (the Security Guards) returned to their camps. After their return, the workmen took D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad back to the steps and again made them stand over it. Elahi Bux then had a talk with the workmen and thereafter came near D. N. Mehra and asked him to answer as to when the P. S. Bonus and overtime will be paid to them, as to when the Dhowrah repairs would be made, and as to when the Co-operative Stores and the Fair Price Shop will be re-opened. D. N. Mehra told Elahi Bux that the demand for P. S. Bonus related to the time of the previous owner and he had referred that matter to the Managing Director and he alone was competent to take a decision regarding it. With regard to overtime, he told him that the overtime bill had been sent to the Sub Area Manager and as soon as it was passed payment will be made. Regarding Dhowrah repairs, D. N. Mehra told him that he had fallen short of tiles, a supply of which was expected in 3 or 4 days and then the repair of roofs will gather momentum and will be over in the next week but other repairs will have to wait till such time as the supply of cement was received. He further told him that the consignment of cement was expected in 1 or 2 weeks and then those repairs will also be undertaken. With regard to the opening of Co-operative Store he told Elahi Bux that was the affair of the Committee and he had nothing to do with it. About Fair Price Shop, he told him that the workmen should make arrangement for its

re-opening and he will provide accommodation for the Shop. He has further stated that ultimately at the Sub-Area Office, when the Sub-Area Manager had assured the workmen that overtime will be paid in 2 or 3 days time, the crowd had dispersed peacefully and had even raised the slogan "Chatterjee Saheb Ki Jai". Chatterjee was the Sub-Area Manager. The next witness Bhagwan Prasad PW-2 was standing near the Motor Carriage about 8.15 a.m. on that date and was talking to K. B. Sinha, the Assistant Manager. After K. B. Sinha had left him, the delinquent J. N. Tiwari came and told him that he would not be allowed to go anywhere as a lot of workmen were standing. J. N. Tiwari also asked those standing there to surround Bhagwan Prasad, and told him that his gherao was only for the purpose of alluring D. N. Mehra to that place and as soon as the latter arrived, they will surround him, and let him (witness) go free. J. N. Tiwari further told him that the workmen had not been paid their P. S. Bonus and overtime for two months and they proposed to settle this matter with D. N. Mehra. The witness stood near the flight of steps leading to the office and entered into a talk with J. N. Tiwari. The delinquent Ram Sevak Singh was also present there. D. N. Mehra's car came within 5 minutes of this; and then a shout was raised that D. N. Mehra had arrived and all the workmen proceeded in that direction. J. N. Tiwari and Ram Sevak Singh then asked the witness to go anywhere he liked as they had nothing left to do with him, and what was left was dealing with D. N. Mehra. J. N. Tiwari and Ram Sevak Singh also went in the direction of D. N. Mehra's car. The witness went to the office of the colliery manager on the 1st floor to inform him about the incident. Both he and the Manager then came towards the office of D. N. Mehra as they wanted to telephone from there to the Sub-Area Manager. In the meantime, J. N. Tiwari came again and told the witness that he was wanted by D. N. Mehra and the witness went and found D. N. Mehra standing on the flight of the steps. He found the delinquents Elahi Bux, Ram Jivan Pandey, Ram Sevak Singh, Ram Sharan Singh and Ram Lagan Singh also standing near D. N. Mehra. In the meantime, someone made a demand for repairs, someone for opening the co-operative stores, someone for re-opening the Fair Price Shop and someone for overtime and P. S. Bonus payment. Elahi Bux and some others suggested that the Sub-Area Manager should be called so that the demands were settled and so long these were not settled, the witness and D. N. Mehra would not be allowed to leave the place. He then speaks of the arrival of the Security Guards and their dispersal and his and D. N. Mehra being escorted to the flight of steps from near the Jeep. He goes on to state that after they had been brought to the flight of steps, Elahi Bux, Ram Jivan Pandey, Lakhman Rabidas, Ram Saran Singh, Bindra Ojha, Habib Mian, Rabinnder Tiwari and Ram Lagan Singh again repeated their demands. Ram Sevak Singh asked D. N. Mehra to give a reply to their demands. D. N. Mehra told them that he had not received the sanction for the payment of the overtime and that he will go to the Sub-Area Office to find out the position. Finally he stated that at the Sub-Area Office, the Sub-Area Manager gave an assurance that he will take a decision about the overtime as early as possible and then the crowd dispersed. PW-3 Suresh Sharma, Welfare Officer, has stated that when he reached the office in the morning, he found the colliery atmosphere tense and, therefore, he went towards the office of the Manager and Personnel Officer to find out the reasons for the same. He saw the Personnel Officer coming from the side of the colliery hospital and as soon as the Personnel Officer reached near the flight of steps he was surrounded by a large number of persons. There was a great up-roar. After an interval of 10 minutes D. N. Mehra's car was seen approaching and when it reached near the Workshop gate, the workmen surrounded his car. D. N. Mehra questioned them as to what it was all about, and then the workmen raised questions of P. S. Bonus payment, overtime payment and house repairs etc. Someone opened the door of the car and asked D. N. Mehra to come out. He came out of the car, and surrounded by the workmen, proceeded towards his office. He had hardly stepped on the 2nd or 3rd step of the flight of steps, when the workmen surrounded him. The witness wanted to go near D. N. Mehra and the Personnel Officer but the crowd did not permit him to do so. He then went to the office of the Manager on the first floor and the Manager phoned to the Sub-Area Manager and thereafter the Manager came down and informed the workmen that the Sub-Area Manager had said that overtime will be paid within a week. The crowd said that unless the Sub-Area Manager came to the spot himself and

confirmed this fact they would not leave Mehta and Bhagwan Prasad. The Manager then went away to the Sub-Area Office to bring the Sub-Area Manager. In the meantime, the Security Guards arrived in a Jeep and D. N. Mehra was taken there and asked to send back the Security Guards and after the Security Guards had departed, he and Bhagwan Piasad were brought back to the flight of steps. PW-4 S. K. Roy is another Welfare Officer. He deposed that he went to the office at about 8 a.m. and saw a crowd of workmen present inside the office of the Manager. The witness asked a workman about the reason for their collection and he was informed that it was all about non-payment of overtime. The witness sat down in his office room but after sometime he saw the crowd running down from the Manager's Office towards the gate. In the meantime, D. N. Mehra's car arrived and the crowd surrounded the car. The witness did not come from his office on the 1st floor to the ground floor and saw the incident from his office room itself. He could see D. N. Mehra getting down from his car and talking to the crowd. The witness then went to the Manager's Office and saw the Personnel Officer present in the Manager's Office. A workman came and took away the Personnel Officer. Thereafter, the witness saw D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Piasad standing on the steps surrounded by the crowd. He also saw the Security Guards arrive in a Jeep. A little later, he saw the crowd going away towards the Sub-Area Office.

19. The above evidence shows that a crowd was present outside the office building at 8-15 a.m. on May 28, 1973. The presence of 200-300 workmen at that time is not very surprising. It should be remembered that the 3rd shift ends at 8 a.m. and the 1st shift commences at 8 a.m. That being so, persons whose duty hours are over at 8 a.m. and also persons whose duty hours commence at 8 a.m. congregate in order to receive Cap Lamps or return Cap Lamps etc. I will not, therefore, attach much significance to the large number of persons. There were certainly a few whose PS Bonus and overtime allowance had not been paid for months together and they were keen for the early settlement of their claims. When D. N. Mehra arrived his car was stopped by the crowd and Ganesh Hajam asked him to come out and as soon as he came out, he was taken to the flight of steps and made to stand there. It is apparent to me that the crowd would not have, by use of force, stopped the car, and indeed, they must have signalled D. N. Mehra to stop it. Ganesh Hajam had even the courtesy to open the door of the car to let Mehra come out. I am not prepared to give credence to the story that Mehra was forcibly taken from the car and made to stand on flight of steps, as a measure of humiliation. The crowd wanted settlement of certain demands and for that it wanted Mehra to listen to their demands and give suitable reply to the same. Even Mehra admitted in cross-examination that Ram Lagan Singh and Elahi Bux told their colleagues that Mehra should be allowed to stand on the flight of steps so that the workmen could see him and press their demands before him. He also admitted that the workmen allowed him to go to the flight of steps and stop there. It is obvious to me that in a crowd of 200-300 persons that happened to be present on the spot at that juncture of time, Mehra would be lost; while the crowd wanted him to be prominent and that is the reason why while the crowd waited outside the office, Mehra was made to stand on a higher level so that there could be a proper talk and a proper reply. The purpose of the collection of the crowd was not unlawful. Some were there innocently, some were present in the course of their duties while preparing to go to their places of duty or while coming back from the places of their duty, and certainly there were others to press their demands. It is not disputed, and indeed, it is admitted by all the four prosecution witnesses that some out of those persons made a demand for payment of their overtime allowance, still some others made a demand for the payment of their outstanding PS Bonus, still some others put forward their grievances of leaking roofs and want of repairs, and still some others wanted the facilities of Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shop. These were legitimate demands which the workmen had a right to make, and which it was the duty of D. N. Mehra to redress. They could look only to him, the highest officer in the colliery. It was, therefore, not an unlawful assembly in the sense in which it is commonly understood.

20. The next question is as to what transpired during the course of the incident on the spot. It is in the evidence of all the four management's witnesses that while talk was

going on between D. N. Mehra and the workmen, armed Security Guards arrived in a jeep. The crowd at once became agitated on seeing armed personnel present. Possibly, it believed that the Security Guards had been purposely called to over-awe them and possibly the situation may take a grave turn. Therefore, the crowd demanded that the Security Guards must be sent back and made to return to their camp. D. N. Mehra has stated, that the Security Guards arrived while arguments were continuing between him and the workmen regarding their demands. Seeing the Security Guards, the workmen started shouting that the witness had called them and it demanded that he should immediately send them back. D. N. Mehra has further stated that T. L. Sethia caught hold of his hand and some other pushed him from behind and in this manner they took him to the Security Guards and it is thus that the Security Guards left the place and returned to their camps. Bhagwan Piasad stated that when the Security Guards arrived, the situation took a grave turn and there was a fear that there may be a firing and the workmen became very agitated. Mahesh Piasad, a delinquent, came forward and delivered a lecture and demanded that the Security Guards must be removed or else there might be bloodshed. At this stage, T. L. Sethia caught hold of the hand of D. N. Mehra and dragged him towards the Jeep demanding upon him to send back the Security Guards. The mob was also pushing Mehra from behind. Bhagwan Piasad also went to the Jeep. While he was going, Rajender Piasad Singh gave him a helmet blow and Indeep Deo Singh placed his leg on the leg of the witness, from behind. Bhagwan Piasad asked the Security Guards to go back and after their departure, the witness and Mehra were taken back to the flight of steps. Suresh Sharma has also deposed that the crowd became considerably agitated on seeing the Security Guards and some persons dragged Mehra to the jeep shouting that he had sent for them for the purpose of firing. Mehra then stood over the bonnet of the jeep and assured the crowd that he had not called them, and asked them to return to their camps and they accordingly returned. S. K. Roy has deposed that he had also seen the Security Guards arriving and then going away. It is again apparent that the intention of the crowd was not to humiliate the two officers. Their intention was obvious that these officers alone were in a position to command the Security Guards to go back because the Guards were not amenable to the order of the workmen. The Guards had arrived in a jeep all of a sudden. Each one of them was armed with a firearm. A grave situation was likely to arise, and indeed it is admitted to be so by Bhagwan Piasad. The workmen wanted that situation not to arise. Mahesh Piasad made a lecture demanding their withdrawal. The crowd took the two officers to the Security Guards and asked them to order their withdrawal. They did so, and the Security Guard returned to their camps. It was for this purpose that these two officers were taken to the jeep and not for the purpose of humiliating them.

21. The next question is as to why these two officers were made to walk on foot to the Sub-Area Office. Did the idea for going there emanate from the crowd or did they catch the idea on a suggestion made by D. N. Mehra himself. It has been seen above that D. N. Mehra had told the crowd that he had already submitted the bill for overtime allowance and the papers concerning PS Bonus to the Sub-Area Office for the orders of the Sub-Area Manager and that these two matters were beyond his competence to finalize. D. N. Mehra has deposed that Elahi Bux asked him as to how long it would take to settle the PS Bonus and overtime payment matters. D. N. Mehra informed him that since some of the workmen had disconnected the telephone he was not in a position to find out the facts but he was prepared to go to the Sub-Area Office to ascertain the position regarding these two matters. Elahi Bux then explained the difficulty to his fellow workmen and said that if any one of them wanted to go to the Sub-Area Office, he could go with D. N. Mehra. The workmen said that they would not allow him to go and the Sub-Area Manager must himself be called. It should be remembered that the Colliery Manager had already gone in his car to the Sub-Area Office to bring the Sub-Area Manager but neither of them had come to the spot to finish the dispute. Elahi Bux, in the circumstances, according to D. N. Mehra, addressed his colleagues and said that there was no point in detaining these two officers when the Sub-Area Manager had not arrived. The workmen then said that all of them will go to the Sub-Area Office on foot and these two officers will also have to go with them on foot. D. N. Mehra has further stated that he and Bhagwan

Prasad had no option but to go on foot with the workmen to the Sub-Area Office. In cross-examination, D. N. Mehra admitted that he had thrown the suggestion that he would go to the Sub-Area Office to find out the position and if the workmen had any doubt about his bona fides, one or two of them could accompany him in his car to the Sub-Area Office. He also admitted that as soon as he made the suggestion all the workmen expressed a desire to accompany him and stipulated a condition that he would have to go with them not in the car but on foot. These two officers and the crowd then started for the Sub-Area Office on foot. On the way, the crowd shouted "Mehra Saheb Chor Hai. Chatterjee Saheb Chor Hai. Agar Hamko Dhanbad Kachari Jana parega to Mehra Saheb Ko Aspatal Bhej Denge." He has further stated that on arrival at the Sub-Area Office he and Bhagwan Prasad were asked to stand in the maidan in the sun and to call the Sub-Area Manager there. The Sub-Area Manager, according to him, however, refused to come and, therefore, some workmen went inside his office and had a talk with him. The rest of the evidence is hearsay. He then says that Ram Lagan came back from the Sub-Area Office and told the workmen that the Sub-Area Manager has promised to settle the matter in 3-4 days time and subsequently the Sub-Area Manager also came out and repeated the assurance and then the workmen dispersed. Bhagwan Prasad deposed that when Mehra was asked to give his reply with regard to the Union's demands, he said that it was not in his power to sanction the overtime Bill but he was prepared to go to the Sub-Area Office to find out the position and he would welcome 2 or 3 workmen to accompany him in his car. Elahi Bur then addressed the workmen to ascertain their reaction, and the workmen said that either the Sub-Area Manager must come there or else all would go on foot with Mehra and the witness; and these two officers had no option but to accompany them on foot. On the way the crowd raised the slogan "Gali Gali men Shor Hai, Chatterjee Saheb, Mehra Saheb Chor Hai." He has further deposed that on arrival at the Sub-Area Office, Ram Lagan Singh and a few others went to the Sub-Area Manager and the latter came out and assured the workmen that their claims will be settled soon. Suresh Sharma PW-3 deposed that the crowd demanded that the Sub-Area Manager should come to the spot and confirm early settlement of their claim or else it would not allow these two officers to leave the place. The colliery manager then went away to the Sub-Area Office. The crowd waited for about 1-1/2 hours but no one arrived. The witness also attempted to contact the Sub-Area Manager on telephone but could not establish contact. He has also stated that thereafter the crowd took these two officers on foot to the Sub-Area Office. S. K. Roy has only deposed that he had seen these two officers and the crowd going away and he had asked someone as to where they were going and was informed that they were going to the Sub-Area Office. It is apparent, therefore, that the suggestion of going to the Sub-Area Office emanated not from the crowd but from D. N. Mehra himself. The crowd had been waiting for the arrival of the Sub-Area Manager and when he did not arrive, D. N. Mehra undertook to go to the Sub-Area Office to find out the position and it is in that connection that he invited two or three persons to accompany him in his car. I see no reason to disbelieve this. He wanted an amicable settlement and in order to prove his bona fides he suggested 2-3 workmen to accompany him. There would have been no room for more in his car. Obviously, he could not ask the entire crowd to go with him in his car or several other cars to be arranged for them. It is the crowd which became unreasonable at this stage and pressed that all of them would go. It was open to them to go but they were unreasonable in making these officers also walk the distance between the spot and the Sub-Area Office.

22. Now, the last question is as to what part was actually played by Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia in the incident. The management alleges that Inder Deo Singh pulled the leg of Bhagwan Prasad by his own leg from behind and T. L. Sethia caught hold of the hand of D. N. Mehra and in that manner took him to near the Security Guards and these acts on their part amount to physical assault for which the proper punishment would be dismissal. On the other hand, Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia, in their replies to the charge-sheets, pleaded that they were not present on the spot and were at their respective places of duty throughout. The truth has to be found out between these two versions. D. N. Mehra deposed that T. L. Sethia caught hold of his hand and proceeded towards the Jeep, while still some others pushed him from

behind towards the Jeep. In the last portion of his evidence, he has stated that the persons who did Dhakka and Dhukki (Jostling and pushing) were Ganesh Hajam, Rajender Prasad Singh, T. L. Sethia and Inder Deo Singh. He has not assigned any specific part to Inder Deo Singh besides what has been narrated above. He does not say as to what Inder Deo Singh did and to whom. Possibly, he did not see him doing anything or Inder Deo Singh was not present on the scene at all. Bhagwan Prasad deposed that while he was being taken to the Jeep, Inder Deo Singh gave a push by his leg to his own leg from behind. He does not say that he did it deliberately. He admits that a crowd was pushing and it is difficult to imagine that he would look behind to find out as to who was doing that. Besides in the melee, if Inder Deo Singh was present, his leg might have come into contact with the leg of the witness purely by accident and not by deliberation. It is a matter of common experience that when a crowd is passing, anyone is likely to touch another one not by way of malice or deliberation but by pure chance or accident. Misconduct pre-supposes an element of mens rea. That element is lacking in the instant case. I am saying all this on the assumption that these two were present, although that is very doubtful. Inder Deo Singh has relied on Exts. W-5 and W-6 to prove that he was not present in the incident Ext. W-5 is extract of Register Form E which shows that he worked in the first shift from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on May 28, 1973. Ext. W-6 is the payment sheet which shows that he worked on all the six days in the week commencing from May 27 and ending on June 2, and that he was paid wages for all the six days, including May 28, 1973. Ext. W-4 is establishment account which shows that T. L. Sethia did not work on six days in May, 1973 but these days are May 6, 13, 15, 16, 20 and 27 but he worked on other days, including May 28, and he was paid for all the days of work. Naval Kishore was examined as defence witness by T. L. Sethia in the domestic enquiry. He has deposed that both he and T. L. Sethia worked in the workshop on May 28, right upto 4 p.m. Navdip Singh is a Banksman. He deposed in the domestic enquiry that he and Inder Deo Singh worked together that day throughout and Inder Deo Singh did not leave his place of duty. Ram Nehora Singh deposed in the domestic enquiry that he worked with Inder Deo Singh upto 1 p.m., whereafter he went away to another place for duty and Inder Deo Singh was left behind. Ingal Kishore Singh and Chaturl Chamar also deposed that Inder Deo Singh worked throughout the first shift. It is true that it is not difficult to get witnesses to prove alibi. But it is difficult not to place reliance upon documents maintained by Bharat Coking Coal Limited itself which show that both T. L. Sethia and Inder Deo Singh had worked in the first shift from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and were actually paid wages for that day. It may be that D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad did not know these two from before. The other two witnesses Suresh Sharma and S. K. Roy have not implicated these two workmen. They have not named them. In the circumstances, and specially when the burden lies on the management, it is doubtful if these two workmen had participated in the incident.

23. My award is that the management of Industry/West Ena Colliery was not justified in dismissing Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia and they are entitled to reinstatement with effect from March 16, 1974 with continuity of service and full back wages.

K. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/182/74-LRII/DIIIΔ]

S. H. S. IYER, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1418.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी गत्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 88 द्वारा प्रदत्त अक्षियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के श्रम संवालय की मधिसूखना स० का० आ० 239 लाई 19 दिसम्बर, 1975 के अनुक्रम में उद्योग संवालय (श्रोतोगिक विकास विभाग) की प्रेसिजन थू लास्ट फैस्टरी आगरा के स्थाई और प्रस्थाई कर्मचारियों को, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन में, 10 जनवरी, 1977 से 9 जनवरी, 1978 तक जिसमें वह दिन भी सम्मिलित है एक वर्ष की और अधिक के लिये छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात्:—

- (1) पूर्वोक्त कारबाहा, जिसमें कर्मचारी नियोजित है, एक रजिस्टर रखेगा, जिसमें छूट प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के नाम और पश्चात्तिधान दिखाये जायेंगे।
- (2) इस छूट के होने हुए भी, कर्मचारी उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन ऐसी प्रमूखियायें प्राप्त करने रहेंगे, जिनके पाने के लिये वे इस अधिसूचना द्वारा दी गई छूट के प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख से पूर्व सरक्त अधिदायी के आधार पर बदलाव हो जाते;
- (3) छूट प्राप्त अवधि के लिये यदि कोई अधिदाय पहले ही किये जा चुके हों तो वे कापिस नहीं किये जायेंगे;
- (4) उक्त कारबाहे का नियोजन, उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके द्वारा उस कारबाहे पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् 'उक्त अवधि' कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियायें ऐसे प्रक्रम में और ऐसी विणिष्ठियों महित 'देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (माधारण) विनियम, 1950 के प्रधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत बेंती थी;
- (5) नियम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी,—
 - (i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत वी गई किसी विवरणी की विणिष्ठियों को मत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या
 - (ii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (माधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथाप्रयोक्ता रजिस्टर और अधिनियम उक्त अवधि के लिये रखे गये थे या नहीं; या
 - (iii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी नियोजक द्वारा दिये गये उन कायदों को, जिसके प्रतिकल-स्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नक्त और अन्य रूप में पाने का बदलाव बना हुआ है या नहीं; या
 - (iv) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के द्वारा, जब उक्त कारबाहे के अन्तर्गत में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रस्तुत थे, ऐसे किन्तु उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये समर्क होगा,—

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यवहित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है, या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यवहित नियोजक के अधिभोगाधीन किसी कारबाहे, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित मध्य पर प्रवेश करना और उक्त प्रधारी अधिकृत से अपेक्षा करना कि वह अधिकतयों के नियोजन और मजबूरी के सदाय में संबंधित ऐसी लेखा बहियां और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दे, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं, या
- (ग) प्रधान या अध्यवहित नियोजक की, उसके अभिकर्ता या सेवक की या ऐसे किसी अधिकृत जो ऐसे कारबाहे, स्थापन, कार्यालय

या अन्य परिसरों में पाया जाए, यों ऐसे किसी अधिकृत की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना;

- (घ) ऐसे कारबाहे, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, संग्रहालयी या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

अपारदातमक कापिस

इस मामले में पूर्वोक्ती प्रभाव से छूट देने के लिये महानिवेशक, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम सिफारिश देने में प्राप्त हुई थी। लापापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिन परिस्थितियों में इस कारबाहे के स्थाई और मस्याई कर्मचारियों को आरम्भ में छूट वी गई थी वे अभी भी विद्यमान हैं और वे छूट के पाव हैं। यह भी प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वोक्ती प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[सं० एस० 38014/13/75-एच० आई०]

New Delhi, the 25th April, 1977

S.O. 1418.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 239 dated the 19th December, 1975, the Central Government hereby exempts the permanent and temporary employees of the Precision Shoe Lust Factory, Agra, belonging to the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development), from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 10th January, 1977 upto and inclusive of the 9th January, 1978.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) The aforesaid factory wherein the employees are employed shall maintain a register showing the names and designations of the exempted employees;
- (2) Notwithstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of the contributions paid prior to the date from which exemption granted by this notification operates ;
- (3) The contributions for the exempted period, if already paid, shall not be refunded;
- (4) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;
- (5) Any inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of
 - (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period; or
 - (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period ; or

(iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification ; or

(iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act had been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory.

be empowered to —

(a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or

(b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or

(c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or

(d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the recommendation of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the grant of exemption was received late.

However, it is certified that the conditions under which the permanent and temporary employees of the factory were initially granted exemption still shall persist and they are eligible for exemption. It is also certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of any body adversely.

[No. S. 38014/13/75-HI]

नंद दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1419:—अन: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमर्स वी० ए० मैटल ए०ए० स्टील बॉर्क्स, ए००/१९, श्रीदीगिक भेत्र, जालन्धर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्धित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसून हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए;

अन: अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अक्टूबर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० ए० ३५०१९(१)७७-पी० एफ-२]

New Delhi, the 28th April, 1977

S.O. 1419.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs B. S. Metal and Steel Works, S/19, Industrial Area, Jullundur, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of October, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(1)/77-PF.II]

का० आ० 1420:—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमर्स रूब्चे (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कोचीन-२ जिसमें रूब्चे प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, महेश्वरकुण्ड बल्लभ बांग गोड, लेन घटकपुर, मुम्बई नामक उसकी शाखा मन्मिलित है, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसून हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अन: अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसंबर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० ए० ३५०१९(१)७७-पी० एफ-२]

S.O. 1420.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rubche (Private) Limited Cochin-2 including its branch at Rubche Private Limited, Maheshkunj Vallabh Bangh Cross Road, Lane Ghatkapor, Bombay, have agreed that the provisions of the employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(11)/77-PF.II]

का० आ० 1421:—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमर्स ईक्नालोजीकल कॉम्प्लेक्ट्स मेन्टर, जाकिर नगर, मथुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसून हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अन: अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अक्टूबर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० ए० ३५०१९(३)७७-पी० एफ-२]

S.O. 1421.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Technological Consultants Centre, Zakir Nagar, Mathura Road, Faridabad, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of October, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(3)/77-P.F.III]

का०आ० 1422.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसंसं अम्बाल मंगलदास एण्ड कम्पनी, सुभाष रोड, आनन्द, जिला कैरा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कमंचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसूत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(20)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1422.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ambal Mangaldas and Company, Subhas Road, Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(20)/77-PF.II]

का०आ० 1423.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसंसं एलिल्सन विएरिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज (रजिस्ट्रीड), मर्किन रोड, जालंधर नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कमंचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसूत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(2)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1423.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Allison Bearing Industries (Registered), Circular Road, Jullundur, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(2)/77-PF.II]

तर्फ़ दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 1977

का०आ० 1424.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसंसं कम्पनी टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्रीज, रोड सं० ए/2, प्लाट सं० 15, उदयगंगा नगर, उदयगंगा, जिला भूरत नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसूत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19)

के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

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अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(41)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1977

S.O. 1424.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kamal Textile Industries, Road No. A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(41)/77-PF.II]

का०आ० 1425.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसंसं वेस्ट बंगाल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इण्डस्ट्रीज एवेलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 225/E आचार्य जगदीश बोस रोड, कलकत्ता-20 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कमंचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसूत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 4 फरवरी, 1974 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35017(14)/77-पी० एफ०-2(i)]

S.O. 1425.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs West Bengal Electronics Industries Development Corporation Limited, 225/E, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Calcutta-70020, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the fourth day of February, 1974.

[No. S. 35017(14)/77-PF.II(i)]

का०आ० 1426.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 15 मार्च, 1974 से मैसंसं वेस्ट बंगाल ऐसेन्सियल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 11/ए, मिर्जागाँव स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-16 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनियिष्ट करती है।

[सं० 35017(12)/77-पी०एफ०-2(ii)]

S.O. 1426.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the fifteenth day of March, 1974, the establishment known as M/s West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation Limited, 11/A, Mirza Galib Street, Calcutta-16, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S-35017(12)/77-PF.II (ii)]

कांग्रा० 1427.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जीवं करते के पश्चात् 4 फरवरी, 1974 से मैसर्स बेस्ट बंगाल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, 225/E, आचार्य जगदीश बोस रोड, कलकत्ता-2 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एस० 35017(14)/77-पी० एफ-2(ii)]

S.O. 1427.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the fourth day of February, 1974, the establishment known as Messrs West Bengal Electronics Industries Development Corporation, Limited, 225/E, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-20, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S-35017(14)/77-PF.II (ii)]

कांग्रा० 1428.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स गणेश विलास वीविंग कम्पनी, चिरकल, कन्नानोर-11, चिरकल गाँव, कन्नानोर तालुक नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 फरवरी, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(56)/77-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 1428.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ganeshavilas Weaving Company, Chirakkal, Cannanore-11, Chirakkal Village, Cannore Taluk, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act, to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of February, 1977.

[No. S. 35019(56)/77-PF.II]

कांग्रा० 1429.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स सतना रोडवेज, 32-E, डेवेन्ट्र मल्लिक स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-12 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 मार्च, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35017(31)/76-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 1429.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as M/s. Satna Roadways, 32-A, Debendra Mullick Street, Calcutta-12 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August, 1976.

[No. S-35017(31)/76-PF.II]

कांग्रा० 1430 —यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स माउथ इण्डिया प्रोड्यूस कम्पनी, अ० टाउन, कोचीन-2, मासान-केरी ग्राम, कोचीन तालुक, एरनाकुलम जिला नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(6)/77-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 1430.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs South India Produce Company, Jew Town, Cochin-2, Maltancherry Village, Cochin Taluk, Ernakulam District, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(6)/77-PF.II]

कांग्रा० 1431 —यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स फटलिआजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, रामगंडम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए.

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(5)/77-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 1431.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, Ramgundam, Andhra Pradesh, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident

Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(5)/77-PF.II]

कांग्रेस 1432.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रोटासील पैकेजिंग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड 149- विठ्ठल उद्ध्योगनगर, बलभ विद्यानगर वाया आनन्द जिला केरा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसंबर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019 (8)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1432.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rotaseal Packaging (Private) Limited, 149, Vikal Udyognagar, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Via Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(8)/77-PF.II]

कांग्रेस 1423—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स ऊरा रोलिंग मिल, पेन्दुर्थी, जिला विजग नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019 (57)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1433.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Usha Rolling Mills, Pendurthi, District Vizag, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(57)/77-PF.II]

कांग्रेस 1434.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मालिक टेक्सटाइल्स पोस्ट ऑफिस कहिरोड, कहिरोड ग्राम कन्ननोर तालुक, कन्ननोर जिला नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जनवरी, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019(12)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1434.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mallika Textiles, Post Office Kahirode, Kahirode Village, Cannanore Taluk, Cannanore District, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1977.

[No. S. 35019(12)/77-PF.II]

कांग्रेस 1435.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स प्रसांत टेक्सटाइल्स, नानी बेगमबाड़ी सलाबतपुर, सूरत नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019 (545)/76-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1435.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Prasant Textile, Nani Begamwadi, Salabatpura, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(545)/76-PF.II]

कांग्रेस 1436—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स श्री इम्पला हंजीनियरिंग वर्स्स, इम्पला भवन, जुना रास्ता, आनन्द, जिला कैड्डा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह प्रधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019(24)/77-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1436.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Shri Impala Engineering Works, Impala Building, Juna Rasta, Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(24)/77-PF.II]

का० आ० 1437.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स वृजलाल पुरुषोत्तमदास 7-शम्भुनाथ मस्लिक लेन, कलकत्ता-7 नामक स्थापन से संबंध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंघ इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह प्रधिसूचना 1 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35017(4)/77-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1437.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Brilal Purushottamdas, 7, Sambhunath Mullick Lane, Calcutta-7, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35017(4)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1438.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जगदीश रंजीनियर बर्की, स्टेशन रोड, आनन्द, जिला केरा नामक स्थापन से संबंध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंघ इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह प्रधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019(23)/77-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1438.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in rela-

tion to the establishment known as Messrs Jagdish Engineer Works, Station Road, Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(23)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1439.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स श्री लक्ष्मी विजय शायरन एंड ब्रास कैन्ट्री बिंग्डु मरोवर रोड, सिध्पुर (उत्तरी गुजरात) नामक स्थापन से संबंध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंघ इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह प्रधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019(18)/77-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1439.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Shree Laxmi Vijay Iron and Brass Factory, Bindu Sarovar Road, Sidhpur (North Gujarat), have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the revisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(18)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1440.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स चमुन्दी एस्टेट मदपुर पोस्ट, उत्तर कुण्ड नामक स्थापन से संबंध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंघ इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह प्रधिसूचना 1 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019(4)/77-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1440.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Chamundi Estate, Madapur Post, North Coorg, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(4)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1441.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमर्स श्री लाल जी पल्स मिल्स प्लॉट नं० 167 शेड सं० सी-१/१५ विठ्ठल उद्योग मगर, चलनभ विधानगर तालुका आनन्द, जिला कैरा नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (१) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह प्रधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-३५०१९(२२)/७७-पी० एफ०-२]

S.O. 1441.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Shri Lalaji Pulse Mills, Plot No. 167, Shed No. C-1/15, Vithal Udyog-nagar, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Taluk Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(22)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1442.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमर्स केतन टेक्स्टाइल नानी बेगमबाड़ी सलालपुरा सूरत नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (१) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह प्रधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-३५०१९(५२५)/७६-पी० एफ०-२]

S.O. 1442.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ketan Textile, Nani Begamwadi, Salabatpura, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(525)/76-PF. II]

का० आ० 1443.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमर्स पंकज ग्रायरन वर्क्स स्टेन रोड आनन्द जिला कैरा नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध

प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (४) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह प्रधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-३५०१९(९)/७७-पी० एफ०-२]

S.O. 1443.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Pankaj Iron Works, Station Road, Anand, District, Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(9)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1444.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमर्स एम एण्ड पी इंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, डाकघर नरेन्द्रपुर, जिला २४-परगाना बंगाल नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (४) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह प्रधिसूचना 1 जून 1974 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-३५०१७(९)/७७-पी० एफ०-२(१)]

S.O. 1444.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs S and P Engineering Products Limited, Post Office Narendrapur, District 24-Parganas, West Bengal, have agreed that the provisions of the employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of June, 1974.

[No. S. 35017(9)/77-PF. II(i)]

का० आ० 1445.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परस्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात 30 जून, 1972 से मैमर्स बांगुर्झी टी टेक्स्टाइल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, 4, इंडिया एक्सप्रेस ऑफिस कलकत्ता-१ नामक स्थापन को उक्त परस्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनियिट करती है।

[सं० एस-३५०१७(१०)/७७-पी० एफ०-२(२)]

S.O. 1445.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the

Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the thirtieth day of June, 1972 the establishment known as Messrs Chamurchi Tea Textile and Engineering Industries Limited 4, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35017(10)/77-PF. II(ii)]

कांग्रा० 1446.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स एम०पी० (ईडिया) इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स 153/2 ई० आचार्य प्रफुलचन्द्र रोड, कलकत्ता-6, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

यतः, ग्रन्थ उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 जनवरी, 1973 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35017(16)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1446.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs M.P. (India) Enterprise, 153/2/E, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Calcutta-6 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of January, 1973.

[No. S. 35017/16/77-PF. II]

कांग्रा० 1447.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स टेक्नोवाल्व्स, 1 चित्पुर घाट लेन, कलकत्ता-2 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

यतः, ग्रन्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 दिसम्बर, 1975 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35017(17)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1447.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Tekno Valves, 1, Chitpur Ghat Lane, Calcutta-2, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of September, 1975.

[No. S. 35017/17/77-PF. II]

कांग्रा० 1448.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स वैस्ट बंगाल एसेमियल कामोडिटीज सप्लाई कार्पोरेशन

लिमिटेड 11/ए, मिर्जागालिब स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-16 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

यतः, ग्रन्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 15 मार्च, 1974 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35017(12)/77-पी०एफ०-2(ii)]

S.O. 1448.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation Limited, 11/A, Mirza Galib Street, Calcutta-700016, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the fifteenth day of March, 1974.

[No. S. 35017(12)/77-PF-II(ii)]

कांग्रा० 1449.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रानधीर कुमार ईश्वरलाल प्लाट नं० 1, क्रम सं० 33/2, सब जेल के पीछे खटोदा, सूरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

यतः, ग्रन्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(61)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1449.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in the relation to the establishment known as Messrs Randhir Kumar Ishwarlal, Plot No. 1, S. No. 33/2, behind sub-jail, Khatodra, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019/61/77-PF. II]

कांग्रा० 1450.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स चामुची टी ईस्टाइल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग इंस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, 4 ईडिया एस्टेजेंस लेस, कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, श्रब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों द्वारा प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 जून, 1972 को प्रवृत्त हुई ममकी जाएगी।

[सं. एस० 35017(10)/77-पी०एफ० 2(i)]

S.O. 1450.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Chamurchi Tea Textile and Engineering Industries Limited, 4, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-I, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of June, 1972.

[No. S. 35017(10)/77-PF. II(i)]

का०आ० 1451—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध, अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 जून, 1974 से मैसर्स एस० एण्ड पी० हंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, दाकघर तरेल्डपुर, जिला 24 परगाना, पश्चिमी बंगाल नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनियोजित करती है।

[भं. एस० 35017(9)/77-पी०एफ० 2(ii)]

S.O. 1451.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of June, 1974, the establishment known as Messrs. S and P Engineering Product Limited, Post Office Narendrapur, District 24-Pargana, West Bengal, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35017(9)/77-PF. II(ii)]

का०आ० 1452.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स श्री विजय लक्ष्मी सिल्क हाउस, 36, बाजार स्ट्रीट, सलेम-I नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमंज्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, श्रब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अप्रैल 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई ममकी जाएगी।

[भं. एस० 35019(27)/77-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1452.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sri Vijaya-lakshmi Silk House, 36, Bazar Street, Salem-I, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Gov-

ernment hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1976.

[No. S. 35019/27/77-PF. II]

का०आ० 1453.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रमेश इन्टरप्राइजेज, पोस्ट बाक्स सं. 192, मैंगलोर-I नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमंज्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, श्रब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई ममकी जाएगी।

[सं. एस० 35019(58)/77-पी०एफ० 2(i)]

S.O. 1453.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Ramesh Enterprises, Post Box No. 192, Mangalore-I, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019/58/77-PF. II(i)]

का०आ० 1454.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 से मैसर्स रमेश इन्टरप्राइजेज, पोस्ट बाक्स सं. 192, मैंगलोर-I नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनियोजित करती है।

[सं. एस० 35019(58)/77-पी०एफ० 2(ii)]

S.O. 1454.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the thirty-first day of December, 1976 the establishment known as Messrs Ramesh Enterprises, Post Box No. 192, Mangalore-I, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019/58/77-PF. II(ii)]

का०आ० 1455.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जे० बालाभाई एण्ड कम्पनी 4, मुकुराम चैटी स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-I नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमंज्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, श्रब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 मई 1974 को प्रवृत्त हुई ममकी जाएगी।

[सं. एस० 35019(329)/76-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1455.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs J. Balabhai and Company, 4, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras-I, including its branch at No. 260 N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras-I, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of May, 1974.

[No. S. 35019/329/76-PF. II]

का०आ० 1456.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स अमीन टैक्सटाइल, शालीमार थिएटर के सामने वाली लिम्बदा, अहमदाबाद-22, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की वहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसंबर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(32)/77-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1456.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Amin Textile, Opposite Shalimar Theatre, Dani Limbda, Ahmedabad-22, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(32)/77-PF. II]

का०आ० 1457.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जय प्रोसेसर्स, टगरा मिल कम्पाउण्ड, लक्ष्मी काट्स मिल के सामने काम कारिया रोड, अहमदाबाद-22, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की वहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(15)/77-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1457.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Jay Processors, Tagara Mill Compound, opposite Laxmi Cotton Mill Kamkaria Road, Ahmedabad-22, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(15)/77-PF. III]

का०आ० 1458.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जैकिशनदार आदित राम, नाट नॉ 1, यम सं० 33/2, सब जेल के पीछे, खटोद्रा, सूरत नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की वहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसंबर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(59), 77-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1458.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as M/s. Jekishand Aditram, Plot No. 1, S. No. 33/2, behind sub-jail, Khatodra, Surat have agreed that provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(59)/77-PF. II]

का०आ० 1459.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स वीरचंद एण्ड बर्कर्स, मोलिंड वर्कर्स, अपोजिट द्रेष्यवर वाटर टैक्स, महाकाली रोड, अहमदाबाद-4, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की वहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(16)/77-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1459.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Virchand and Brothers Moulding Works, Opposite Dudheshwar Water Tank, Mahakali Road, Ahmedabad-4, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(16)/77-PF. III]

कांस्ता० 1460—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमंसे नवयग इन्डस्ट्रीज़ (गजिट्टॉड), एम-24, टेलिचर्री परिवार, जालशर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमत्या इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लाग किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लाग करती है।

यह अधिसंचना 1 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[मं० एम० 35019(25)/77-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1460.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Navyug Industries (Registered), M-24, Industrial Area, Jullundur, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(25)/77-PF II]

कांस्ता० 1461—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमंसे स्पौनिं आवरण छिया बिमिटेक, हैदराबाद, नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमत्या इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लाग करती है।

यह अधिसंचना 1 अप्रैल, 1975 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[मं० एम० 35019(55)/77-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1461.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderguda, Hyderabad, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1975.

[No. S. 35019(55)/77-PF II]

कांस्ता० 1462—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमंसे भुक्तिराज मिल, शक्तपर पराम, कोनियरे ग्राम, तेलिकरेगी नालुक कल्नानीर जिला, ओरेल, नामक रथापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमत्या इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग किए जाने चाहिए;

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अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग करती है।

यह अधिसंचना 1 जनवरी, 1977 को प्रत्रस्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[मं० एम० 35019(13)/77-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1462.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mukundaraj Mills, Post Office Paral, Koliyare Village, Tellicherry Taluk, Cannanore, District, Kerala have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1977

[No. S. 35019(13)/77-PF II]

कांस्ता० 1463—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमंसे गनी मिल मिल्स वरियानी दरवाजा के बाहर, फटकाडावाडी मूरन, नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमत्या इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लाग करती है।

यह अधिसंचना 30 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[मं० एम० 35019(548)/76-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1463.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rani Silk Mills Outside Variyani Darwaja, Fatakadaudi, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019 (549)/76-PI . II]

कांस्ता० 1464—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमंसे अमीन मर्मानी इन्डस्ट्रीज़ मैत्यैक्सर्चरिंग कॉम्पनी, सी-1/12, विल उद्योग नगर, बी०वी० नगर नामक रथापन, जिला वैरा नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमत्या इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 11 विप्रवार, 1976 को प्रवत्त दृष्टि गमी जाएगी।

[मं. नम-35019(21)/77-पी.एफ-१]

S.O. 1464.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Amin Machinery Instruments Manufacturing Company C-1/12, Vithal Udyognagar, V. V. Nagar, Taluka Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(21)/77-PF-II]

कांस्था० 1465.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमसे जय हॉटेल, गोड न०. ८/२, न्ह० १५, उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सूरज, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की अद्युत्तमता इस बात पर महसूत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग किए जाने चाहिए;

अब, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवत्त दृष्टि गमी जाएगी।

[मं. नम-35019(45)/77-पी.एफ-२]

S.O. 1465.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Jay Industries, Road No. A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(45)/77-PF. II]

कांस्था० 1466.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमसे ललित गिल्स बिल्स, वरियावी दरवाजा के बाहर, फटकाडाबाई, सूरज नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की अद्युत्तमता इस बात पर महसूत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग किए जाने चाहिए;

अब, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1976 की प्रवत्त दृष्टि गमी जाएगी।

[मं. नम-35019(550)/77-पी.एफ-२]

S.O. 1466.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Lalit Silk Mills, Outside Variyani Darwaja, Patakadawadi, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1976

[No. S. 35019(550)/77-PF. II]

कांस्था० 1467.—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमसे जनगत पलूड कंटरोल्म, 102/10, सुप्रभात हॉटेल स्टेट, बर्गापूर गेट के बाहर, बार्डोलपुरा, प्रहमदाबाद-16, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की अद्युत्तमता इस बात पर महसूत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग किए जाने चाहिए;

अब, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 11 विप्रवार, 1976 को प्रवत्त दृष्टि गमी जाएगी।

[मं. नम-35019(34)/77-पी.एफ-२]

S.O. 1467.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs General Fluid Controls, 102/10, Suprabhat Industrial Estate, Out side Dariapur Gate, Bardolpura, Ahmedabad-16, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(34)/77-PF. II]

कांस्था० 1468.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमसे महेन्द्र पला एंड पेपर मिल्स(प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 291, जी० आर्ड० शी० मी० हॉटेल स्टेट, गिलबाजा गोड, वारी, जिला बूलसर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की अद्युत्तमता इस बात पर महसूत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लाग किए जाने चाहिए;

अब, अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लाग करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवत्त दृष्टि गमी जाएगी।

[मं. नम-35019(51)/77-पी.एफ-२]

S.O. 1468.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mahendra Pulp and Paper Mills (Private) Limited, 291, G.I.D.C. Industrial Estate, Silvasa Road, Vapi, District Bulsar, have agreed that

the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(51)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1469.—यत केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स स्वस्थिक इंडस्ट्रीज, रोड नं० ए/२, प्लॉट नं० १५, उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सूरत, नामक स्थापन से मम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना ३१ अगस्त, १९७६ को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[मं० एम-३५०१९(५०)/७७-पी०एफ०-२]

S.O. 1469.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Swastik Industries, Road No. A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(50)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1470.—यत केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स डिस्कॉन्ट्रॉल शाहनिंदग मिल्स, पूर्णिमा, सनाथनगर हैदराबाद, १८, नामक स्थापन से मम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना १ नवम्बर, १९७६ को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[मं० एम-३५०१९(५४)/७७-पी०एफ०-२]

S.O. 1470.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Deccan Mineral Grinding Mills, Tillaqadda, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad-18, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(54)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1471.—यत केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स डायमण्ड टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्रीज, रोड सं० ए/२, प्लॉट सं० १५, उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सूरत, नामक स्थापन से मम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना ३१ अगस्त, १९७६ को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[मं० एम-३५०१९(५२)/७७-पी०एफ०-२]

S.O. 1471.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Diamond Textile Industries, Road No. A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyognagar, Udhna, District, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(42)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1472.—यत केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स विराम टेक्स्टाइल्स, उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सूरत, नामक स्थापन से मम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर महसत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना ३० सितम्बर, १९७६ को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[मं० एम-३५०१९(४८)/७७-पी०एफ०-२]

S.O. 1472.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Viram Textiles, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of September, 1976

[No. S 35019(48)/77-PF II]

का० आ० 1473 —यत केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स विनय टेक्निकल इंडस्ट्रीज राड स० ए०/२, लाट स० १५ उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सूरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध तियाजक और कमंचारियों की बढ़ुसख्या इस बात पर सहमत है गई है कि कमंचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लागू किए जाने चाहिए,

अत, अब, उक्त अधिनियम का धारा 1 को उपधारा (4) डारा प्रदल गतिया का प्रयाग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 मिन्हारा, 1976 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[स० ए० ३५०१९(४९)/७७-पी०ए०-२]

S.O. 1473—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Vinay Textiles, Udyognagar Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of September, 1976

[No. S 35019(49)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1474 —यत केन्द्रीय गवर्नर का यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स मध्यन टेक्निकल इंडस्ट्रीज राड स० ए०/२, लाट स० १५ उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सूरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध तियाजक और कमंचारियों की बढ़ुसख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कमंचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लागू किए जाने चाहिए,

अत, अब, उक्त अधिनियम का धारा 1 को उपधारा (4) डारा प्रदल गतिया का प्रयाग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 11 अगस्त, 1976 का प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[स० ए० ३५०१९(४०)/७७-पी०ए०-२]

S.O. 1474.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Megdooli Textile Industries, Road No A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of August, 1976

[No. S 35019(40)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1475—यत केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स द नेशनल आटो इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, जी०टी००२०८, पुराना बम स्टेन्ड, गुन्टर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध तियाजक और कमंचारियों की बढ़ुसख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कमंचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 वा 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए,

अत, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) डारा प्रदल गतिया का प्रयाग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 नवम्हार, 1976 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[स० ए० ३५०१९(५३)/७७-पी०ए०-२]

ए०१० ए० ३० सूहनामान, उप सचिव

S.O. 1475.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs The National Auto Engineering Works, G. T. Road, Old Bus Stand, Gunntur, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976

[No. S. 35019(53)/77-PF. II]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy Secy

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1977

S.O. 1476.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Birsinghpur Colliery of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Post Office Birsinghpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23rd April, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case Ref No CGIT/LC(D)(10)/1975

PARTIES.

Employers in relation to the management of Birsinghpur Colliery of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Post Office Birsinghpur, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and their workman Shri Harbans Singh, Office Superintendent, P.O. Birsinghpur Colliery, District Shahdol (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

For Workman—S/Shri I. N. Malhotra & Mahendru, Advocates

INDUSTRY : Coal Mines DISTRICT : Shahdol (M.P.)

Dated : April 16, 1977

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No 1-22012/21/74-I RII dated 26th February, 1975 forwarding the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Birsinghpur Colliery of Coal Mines Authority Limited Post Office Birsinghpur District Shahdol, in retiring Shri Harbans Singh, Office Superintendent of Birsinghpur

Colliery with effect from 7th November, 1973 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2 It is not disputed that Shri Harbans Singh was Office Superintendent with the erstwhile owner of the Birsinghpur Colliery when it was taken over at the time of nationalisation. He was drawing more than Rs 500 as his salary when he was made to retire on the aforesaid date. At the time of nationalisation he was treated as a workman and his services continued without screening etc which was done in the case of officers. Vide Jette No CMH/SOHC/GPO/3/BRS/12042 dated 19/21st August, 1973 the management gave him a notice that he was retired in the month of October 1973 on attaining the age of 58 years. Shri Harbans Singh made a representation against it alleging that he could not be retired unless he attained the age of 60 years. On 5th July, 1973 a notice was issued introducing the age of retirement as 60 years for all the workmen in the colliery. The Standing Orders of the erstwhile owner had not fixed any age of retirement.

3 On 22nd October 1973 Shri Harbans Singh proceeded on sanctioned leave till 3rd November, 1973. During this leave vide letter No CMH/SOHC/GM/GPO/21188 Dated 26th October 1973 Shri Harbans Singh was ordered to retire with effect from 31st October, 1973 and that letter was served on Shri Harbans Singh on 5th November, 1973 when he joined the duties after the expiry of his leave.

4 The management asserted that Shri Harbans Singh was not a workman hence the reference at his instance was not maintainable. A preliminary issue on this point was framed and the objection of the management in this respect was ruled out vide order dated 5.1.1977. It was held that Shri Harbans Singh was a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

5 The case of the workman is that the order of retirement passed against him was illegal. Firstly because he completed 58 years on 31st December, 1973. The notice which sought to retire him with effect from 31st October, 1973 was therefore illegal. Secondly he could not be retired till he attain the age of 60 years on 31st December, 1975 specially in view of the circular of the management according to which it was notified that the workmen in the colliery would retire on attaining the age of 60 years. Thirdly the order of retirement was illegal because it was served upon the workman on 5th November, 1973 seeking to retire him with retrospective effect i.e. from 31st October 1973. He claims reinstatement and consequently the back wages and other benefits.

6 The management's case is that the Circular fixing 60 years as the age of superannuation was not applicable to Shri Harbans Singh because he was not a workman. Normally age of retirement should be 58 years and secondly he was ordered to retire on attaining that age. The service of the order on 5th November, 1973 retiring him from 31st October 1973 created no illegality. The order of retirement did not amount to termination and Shri Harbans Singh was not entitled to the benefits claimed by him.

7 Having decided the preliminary question that Shri Harbans Singh was a workman (vide order dated 5.1.77 passed separately), there remains no strength in the plea of the management that the circular fixing the age of retirement as 60 years issued in July, 1973 i.e. before the actual date of retirement of Shri Harbans Singh was not applicable to him. Shri Harbans Singh has claimed that he is governed by that circular and otherwise also he has pleaded that he could not be retired before attaining the age of 60 years, hence it now becomes almost an admitted case. Shri Harbans Singh seek protection of that circular which fixed the age of retirement as 60 years in July, 1977. Management cannot go behind it and as that circular is applicable to all workmen in the colliery even according to the pleadings of the management, it ipso facto applies to the case of Shri Harbans Singh. Under the circumstances an order forcing him to retire prior to his attaining the age of 60 years was not a valid order in view of the service conditions specified by that circular. In view of this settled position vis-a-vis manipulations on a point by which it is bound there is no need to look at the other points raised regarding the validity of the order of retirement which was served upon Shri Harbans Singh on 5th November,

1973 directing him to retire him with retrospective effect i.e. from 31st October, 1973 when he was already enjoying the aforesaid leave upto 2nd November, 1973.

8 The next question is as to what should have been his actual date of retirement. According to the management and according to the order of retirement Ex W/4 produced by the workman himself he attained the age of 58 years on 31st October, 1973. This means that he would have attained the age of 60 years on 31st October, 1975. Shri Harbans Singh did raise a plea that he would attain the age of 60 years on 31st December, 1975 but that plea was not substantiated by any evidence. The workman examined himself for proving his date of birth but that oral evidence has no value. He should have got the registers produced for showing that his date of birth did not fall in October. He has produced no other documentary evidence in this respect and there is no reason to disbelieve the order which conveys that his date of birth according to the records available with the management showed that he completed the age of superannuation of 60 years on 31st October 1975. It is, therefore, held that Shri Harbans Singh should be deemed to have continued in service, the order of retirement in October, 1973 being illegal and should have retired on 31st October, 1975.

9 Further the management shall pay his pay and other emoluments for the period between 31st October, 1973 to 31st October, 1975. He shall not be entitled to any amount by way of retirement compensation or notice pay as there is no question of retirement in the above circumstances. The bonus for the period shall also be paid to him and so will be the case with the Provident Fund contributions. As he has not been able to prove that as per his service conditions he was entitled to Railway fare for self and the family on his retirement for going upto Delhi, the claim for Rs 396 as rail fare and for Rs 250 as freight for the transport of luggage on retirement would not be admissible to him. The management shall pay Rs 100 as costs to the workman. Award is given accordingly.

10 This award shall dispose of the application (LC Case No 3/1974) of the workman moved under Section 32-C(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act claiming the aforesaid benefits. A copy of it be placed on the record of that file.

S N JOHRI Presiding Officer

16.4.1977

[No L 22012(21)/74 IR II/D IV(B)]

SO 1477—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the matter of application filed by Shri Harbans Singh, Office Superintendent, Birsinghpur Colliery District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 which was received by the Central Government on 23rd April, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No CGIT/LC(A)(1)/1975

Under Sec 33 A & D Act

PARTIES

Shri Harbans Singh Office Superintendent, Birsinghpur Colliery P.O. Birsinghpur Pali District Shahdol (M.P.) Complainant

Versus

The Manager, Coal Mines Authority Ltd Birsinghpur Pali, District Shahdol (M.P.) and others

Opposite Parties

APPARANCES

For Complainant—S/Shri I. N. Malhotra & Mahendru, Advocates

For Opposite Parties Shri P. S. Nair Advocate

INDUSTRY Coal Mines DISTRICT Shahdol (M.P.)

Dated April 16, 1977

AWARD

This is a Complaint filed by Shri Harbans Singh under Section 33 A of Industrial Disputes Act that his terms and

conditions of service were changed to his disadvantage with effect from 1-11-1974 during the pendency of his application Under Section 33-C(2) before this Court.

2. It is not disputed that Shri Harbans Singh was living in a quarter of the Company. He was enjoying free coal, electric and water supply. He was made to retire which order be challenged as illegal and filed an application under Section 33-C(2) for computation of benefits and wages etc. for the period between the date of his actual retirement at 58 years of age and the date on which he should have been retired on attaining the age of superannuation of 60 years. When this application was pending the management discontinued the supply of coal, disconnected the electric and tape connections on 1-11-1974.

3. The management challenged the maintainability of the Complaint on two grounds. Firstly on the ground that Shri Harbans Singh was not a workman. This point was decided against the management and its objection in this respect was ruled out vide this Court's Order dated 5-1-77.

4. Secondly it is argued that the Complaint is not maintainable because with the termination of contract of service the obligations to supply free coal etc. came to an end and thus discontinuance of such free supply was not a change in terms and conditions of service as contemplated by Sec. 33(2)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act. This point has its own force.

5. According to Clause (a) of Sub-section (2) of Sec. 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, express or implied terms of the contract of service as applicable to the workman immediately before the commencement of such proceedings shall not be altered to his disadvantage. On a very plain reading of this Sub-section it is clear that Clause (a) thereof does not apply to the cases of terminations of service where the contract of service itself has come to an end. The contract of service including the terms thereof comes to an end with the retirement of a workman whether such retirement is legal or not. Hence after such retirement the Company did not remain under any obligation to supply free coal, electricity and water. There remained no enforceable agreement in existence under which the Company could be compelled to fulfil these obligations. The fact that for about a year the supply continued could not create any right in the workman in that respect. Perhaps it was out of decency and on compassionate grounds that immediate action to withdraw these facilities was not taken. Thus on 1-11-1974, when in fact they should have been withdrawn on the date of factual retirement i.e. 31-10-73, the workmen enjoyed no right to those facilities. No, he enjoyed any such right on the day on which application under Section 33-C(2) was filed by him.

6. I may take notice of the fact that retirement order was subsequently challenged under a reference. That reference and the said application under Section 33-C(2) have been decided today and the order of retirement has been held to be invalid. Workman has been ordered to be reinstated with back wages etc. till 31-10-1975. However, that order has no relevance to an application under Section 33-A which is meant only for safe guarding the interest of workman during the pendency of such proceedings. Such application need not wait for the result in such pending proceedings. Therefore, the result of such proceedings, whether they terminate in favour or against the workman, has no relevance for the decision of the Complaint under Section 33-A.

7. It follows that the fiction raised by the Courts that where termination is held to be illegal the workman would be deemed to have continued in service and the service contract would be deemed to have subsisted throughout, is of no help to a complaint under Section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. It cannot be argued that as the termination was held illegal the contract of service would be deemed to have survived the retirement order and the stoppage of such supply under the terms of the said contract contravened the provisions of Section 33(2)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Firstly the fictional situation has its limitations with respect to the purpose for which it is created and its application cannot be extended. Secondly it will give rise to a very anomalous situation in as much as the management would be required to continue to pay wages etc. and extend all facilities or benefits to all retired, retrenched or dismissed workmen till they continue to challenge the order. And suppose ultimately that order is held valid how will it be possible for the man-

agement to recover back all such payments made in cash or in the shape of other benefits. Such an interpretation would cause an unconceivable hardship on the industry. I am, therefore, of the view that Section 33(2)(a) conceives that factually as distinguished from notionally, the terms of the contract should subsist only then the management would be debarred from tampering with them. If the contract of service itself comes to an end with the passage of an order of retirement or termination etc., the workman loses the protection of Section 33(2)(a) howsoever illegal or irregular that order of termination etc. might be.

8. For the reasons stated above this application is, therefore, not maintainable hence it is dismissed. Award is given accordingly.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer
16-4-1977.

[No. I-22014(1)/77-D.IV(B)]

S.O. 1478.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Parasia and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25th April, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(B) 36/1975

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Parasia, in relation to their East Donger Chickli Colliery and their workman, Shri Mahabub Beg, S/o A. Sakur, Fx-Chowkidar of East Donger Chickli Colliery, Post Office Parasia, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh).

APPEARANCES :

For Workman—Shri Gulab Gupta, Advocate.

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mines DISTRICT : Chhindwara (M.P.)

AWARD

Dated : April 20, 1977

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-22012/3/75-D. III. A/B Dated 7th June, 1975 for the adjudication of the following dispute by this Tribunal :—

"Whether the management of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Parasia in relation to their East Donger Chickli Colliery are justified in terminating the services of Shri Mahabub Beg, Chowkidar of East Donger Chickli Colliery with effect from 18th October, 1973? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

2. It is not disputed that on 27th December, 1972 District Magistrate, Chhindwara, Shri B. K. Taimini, passed an order of exterritorial against the workman, Mahabub Beg, under M.P. Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1965 (Criminal Case No. 2 of 1972). Mahabub Beg was at that time employed as a Chowkidar in East Donger Chickli Colliery. The order of exterritorial passed by the District Magistrate reads as follows :—

"I find that there is ample evidence on record to proceed against the N. A. Seikh Mahaboob u/s. 4 of M. P. Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1965. The prosecution has been able to prove its case beyond all reasonable doubts that the movements and acts of the N. A. are causing or calculate to cause alarm, danger or harm to the person or property of the residents of that area. Had this been reported by one person in a short period, it could have been construed as a case of law and order but his all unlawful

activities involving several persons spread over a long period including when the proceedings were sub judice goes to show that the N. A. is causing alarm, danger or harm to the person or property and is detrimental to the maintenance of public order."

With this finding the District Magistrate ordered extemement of Seikh Mahaboob not only from his own district of Chhindwara but also from the adjoining districts of Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Betul for a period of one year. He was given seven days time for removing himself from these areas. On the basis of this order the workman moved an application the same day through the Union M.P. Rashtriya Kovala Khadan Mazdoor Sangh praying for one year's leave because of the extemement order. That application was rejected.

3. Thereafter Mahabub Beg was granted leave from 15-1-1973 to 16-3-1973 as is clear from the stand taken before the Conciliation Officer. After that it is not disputed in the pleadings that leave was granted to him from 3rd March to 5th March, 1973. After the expiry of that leave i.e. from 6th March, 1973 Mahabub Beg remained absent from duty as he had gone out of the districts from which he had been extemered. Ultimately on 18-10-1973 the order of termination was passed saying that this long absence without information resulted in automatic termination of the service vide Clause 19 of the Standing Orders. A copy of this order was sent to Mahabub Beg at his residential address. However, he says that he learnt about it only when he came to Donger Chickli Colliery. He was not taken back on duty and therefore he raised a dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner where the conciliation failed and consequently this reference was made.

4. The case of Mahabub Beg is that he went to his village on sanctioned leave and fell ill there. He therefore informed the management on 8-3-1973 and also sent a medical certificate that he was seriously suffering from Tuberculosis, hence he would not be able to attend. When he was cured of the ailment he came and wanted to join back his duty but he was informed of the automatic termination as well as of the order that was passed on 18-10-1973. The termination was not legal as Clause 19 of the Standing Orders did not apply to the facts and circumstances of the case. It was malafide amounted to victimization and harrassment to the employee.

5. The management challenged the validity of the reference saying that as termination was automatic and not as a result of any positive action of the management Sec. 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act did not apply and therefore Mahabub Beg was not competent to raise any such industrial dispute. Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act is applicable only when the termination etc. is done by the employer and not when there is an automatic termination as in the present case. As Mahabub Beg was not competent to raise the dispute and the dispute has not been raised by any Union there never came into existence any industrial dispute for which a reference could be made. Moreover it is alleged that as the workman did not raise any dispute with the management any time before the reference no industrial dispute came into existence. Raising a dispute for the first time before the Assistant Labour Commissioner will not give it a character of industrial dispute. For this reason also the reference is without jurisdiction. On facts, it is alleged that Mahabub Beg had in fact gone away because of the extemement order. It is incorrect to say that he was ill. He never informed the management as required by Cl. 19 of the Standing Orders and his long absence for more than 30 days resulted in the automatic termination of his service. A formal order to that effect was passed on 18-10-1973 which only recorded the fact of automatic termination. Later on, another plea was introduced by way of amendment saying that in any case he overstayed his sanctioned leave, did not return within 10 days of the expiry of the same and did not explain to the satisfaction of the Manager his inability to return on the expiry of his leave hence even though the order of termination did not place reliance on Cl. 10 of the Standing Orders still that order had its own effects and the workman lost his lien on the post which meant the cessation of service. A plea of loss of confidence because of the character and conduct of Mahabub Beg has also been taken and it is alleged that Mahabub Beg is running a regular hotel of tea and snacks near the incline of East Donger Chickli Colliery from January, 1974 and earning

about Rs. 20 to 25 per day. He is unauthorisedly occupying the premises of the Colliery and for all these reasons back wages cannot be awarded to him.

6. The workman stated in para 2 of the written statement that he raised the dispute directly with the management in November 1973 when he came back after his long illness. He submitted an application with a medical certificate but the management refused to consider the same. He had to approach the Assistant Labour Commissioner. The management's case is that no such dispute was directly raised before it. However, Mahabub Beg did state on oath as W.W.2 that such an application was moved in November, 1973 with a medical certificate. The statement remains unrebutted and there is no reason to disbelieve Mahabub Beg on this point. Hence it is proved that dispute had been directly raised with the management. It is perhaps because of this factual situation that learned Council for the management preferred to ignore this point in his arguments.

7. In any case it is the admitted position that the dispute had been raised before the Assistant Labour Commissioner where the management participated in the conciliation proceedings without saying that no dispute was directly raised by the workman before the management. In such a situation an industrial dispute would be deemed to have come into existence before the reference. It was so held in Good Year India Ltd. Vs. Industrial Tribunal Rajasthan (AIR 1969) (Raj) and Hindustan Steel Ltd. Vs State of West Bengal (1976) 33 FLR 1 Calcutta. Though Delhi High Court has taken a different view but I am inclined to follow the reasoning of the other two High Courts specially because Delhi High Court fails to take into consideration that even an apprehended dispute could be raised before the Assistant Labour Commissioner and when management replies to the notice there, it becomes aware of the dispute. The fact that it desists the claim there clearly means that a dispute has come into existence before the reference. I am therefore of the view that management's stand on this point has no substance.

8. The other technical plea raised by the management against the validity of the reference is that the workman had no right under Sec. 2A to raise this dispute because it was a case of automatic termination and Sec. 2A comes into play when there is volitional termination by the positive act or order of the management. Admittedly neither Union nor any substantial body of workmen have sponsored the dispute. Sec. 2A reads as follows :—

"Whether any employer discharges, dismisses, retrenches or otherwise terminates the services of an individual workman, any dispute or difference between that workman and his employer connected with, or arising out of, such discharge, dismissal, retrenchment or termination shall be deemed to be an industrial dispute notwithstanding that no other workman nor any union of workmen is a party to the dispute."

The stress is on the words 'where employer terminates the service'.

9. Looking to the history of the legislature and the purpose of introduction of Sec. 2A in the statute book it is clear that Sec. 2A was introduced as an explanation to Sec. 2(d) for deeming an individual dispute to be an industrial dispute. Previously no individual dispute could be deemed to be an industrial dispute or sponsored by the aggrieved workman alone unless sponsored by a substantial number of the workmen or by a trade union. Many times the cases of dismissal etc. which are more personal than collective, fail to attract the sympathy of any union and the individual is left with no remedy. It was with a view to remedy this hardship by giving the concerned workman a right to sponsor his own case that this Sec. 2A was introduced in the Industrial Disputes Act. The clue to this lies in the concluding words of the Section which say that so raised individual dispute will be deemed to be industrial dispute notwithstanding that no other workman nor any union of workmen is a party to the dispute. Thus the whole stress is on the right of the individual to vindicate his grievance and not on the manner in which the dismissal or termination takes place. If an individual has suffered the severance of his relationship with the employer he can raise the dispute for getting it adjudicated.

10. There was no sense in making a distinction between a termination by the employer and automatic termination under the rules. Both types of termination cause an individual injury and it will be senseless to say that the legislature wanted to confer a right upon the individual workman to raise a dispute in one case and not in the other. Thus the legislative emphasis is not on the words 'employer...terminates' but on the terminations generally read with the non obstante clause in the end.

11. The word 'termination' is further qualified by the word 'otherwise' which means in any other manner. This qualifying word thus enlarges the scope of the word termination and in my opinion extends it to the extent of covering the case of automatic termination under the Clause 19 of the Standing Orders.

12. Moreover in my opinion even an automatic termination under Clause 19 of the Standing Orders is a termination of service by the employer within the meaning of Sec. 2A of Industrial Disputes Act. There is no difference between the situation where the employer passes an order of termination and a situation where it has kept a predeclared and prefored order of termination incorporated in the shape of a rule saving that in given circumstances it will operate without requiring the employer to pass a fresh order. Thus the so called automatic termination is not very different from termination by the employer.

13. Still further in the present case rightly or wrongly an order of termination was passed by the employer on 18-10-1973. Copy of it was sent to the employee. It has been filed and marked Ex. W/2. Having passed an order the employer cannot now come round and say that it was only declaratory of the automatic termination which had come into operation. The absence was from 6-3-73 (wrongly written as 3-3-73) in the order. Naturally after 30 days i.e. on 5-4-73 automatic termination came into effect by virtue of Clause 19 of the Standing Orders. Therefore it was incongruous to write on 18-10-1973 in the order that the 'management cannot wait indefinitely' which means that the management did wait upto that date but was not preferred to wait any longer. In other words the order says that the management did not deem automatic termination till 17-10-1973 and was compelled to enforce the clause only on 13-10-1973 because it could not wait any longer.

14. It filters down from the above reasoning that it is within the discretion of the employer to enforce the Cl. 19 and deem the service automatically terminated or it may not enforce the clause at all and accept an employee back on duty even after more than 30 days absence. Such acceptance will not be derogatory of Cl. 19 of the standing orders which does not speak of compulsory termination leaving no discretion with the management. Under the circumstances the exercise of discretion by the management to enforce Clause 19 from a given date would mean a volition to terminate the service from that date. This enforcing of the clause on 18-10-1973 does amount to the exercise of discretion to enforce the clause 19 into operation and that speaks of exercise of volition to terminat the service and would bring it within the mischief of termination by the management attracting operation of Sec.2A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

15. For all these reasons I am of the view that there was an individual dispute which could be deemed to be industrial dispute under Sec.2A and the concerned workman could validly sponsor it. Hence the reference is not invalid and the objections of the management against the validity of the reference have no force. It will not be out of the place to say that no arguments were advanced by the parties on these legal points even when they were raised in the written statement.

16. Having decided the question of validity of reference it is now necessary to consider whether there was Automatic termination of the service as alleged by the management

17. Firstly it is to be seen whether the plea of the workman that he had fallen sick has been established in the case and secondly the question whether he had informed the management as required by cl 19 of the Standing Orders. So far as the information is concerned, it is now argued that the workman had sent the information by way of an application which was sent from his village by registered post. When the workman took the stand before the Concilia-

tion Officer the plea of sending the application by registered post was not taken and only a vague statement was made that he had informed the management on 8-3-1973. A similar stand was taken in the written statement filed by the workman on 5th June, 1976. In para 4 he alleged that he had sent an information to the management on 8-3-1973. Later on at the evidence stage he developed the story that he had sent the application by registered post. This he said for the first time on 21-12-1976 and he alleged that the application was available with the Labour Officer, Shri Shrivastava, of Donger Chickli Colliery. Lastly on the date of the evidence he filed two documents alleging that he has been able to procure them from Parasia Post Office and they show that a letter sent from Afzalpurbari Post Office by registered post was actually delivered by the Postman at Donger Chickli Colliery. One of these documents is a receipt of the registered letter. It purports to be signed by the addressee. It bears the seal of the Manager of Donger Chickli Colliery who purports to have signed the receipt on 9-3-1973. There is no postal seal on this document and the writing also appears to be fresh. This document should not have been in the custody of the workman and a receipt of registered letter signed on 9-3-1973 could hardly be available at the Post Office in January 1977 after the lapse of nearly four years. The documents are not retained at the Post Office for such a long period. The other document is a note of making deliveries of the registered letters to the addressees. It is said that such a note is prepared and handed over to the Postman who gives an account. There are signatures of some postman on this document in fresh ink. The letter contains an account that out of the nine, seven packages were delivered to the addressee and two were returned back. There is a postal seal also. In any case both these documents were not produced from proper custody and the workman did not disclose the name of the person from whom he had obtained these documents when normally such documents should not have continued to exist for over a period of four years. Saying vaguely that they were procured from Parasia Post Office is not sufficient because in that case it was not possible for this Court to enter into a roving enquiry as to who prepared and delivered these documents to Mahabub Beg. He has not cared to produce any person for proving these documents and for clearing the fog about the manner in which he came in possession of those documents. No presumption of their correctness or their being public documents can therefore be raised.

18. At the time of arguments Learned Counsel for the workman moved an application that he was misled by the order sheet of this Tribunal and therefore he took it for granted that the Tribunal has treated these documents as proved and has called upon the other side to produce evidence in rebuttal. The order-sheet dated 29-1-77 is very clear and leaves no room for any such misapprehension. It clearly mentions that these two documents though they were not above suspicion and were not coming from proper custody as well as were being filed at a very late stage still they were admitted to the record. Admission of a document to the record does not mean the proof of that document nor does it mean that the Court has taken it to be proved. No such jurisdiction vests in any Court or Tribunal to treat an unproved suspicious document which is not coming from proper custody as a proved document and call upon the other side to lead evidence in rebuttal. Since the other side had not come prepared to meet these documents it was in fairness ordered that they will have an opportunity to rebut these documents by filing other documents in rebuttal or by leading oral evidence. But all this was subject to the fact that the party relying on these documents should have first proved them. No steps were taken by the workman to prove any of these two documents. Under the circumstances it was not necessary for the management to take step to rebut them.

19. In the application filed on 31st March, 1977 learned Counsel for the workman seeks an opportunity to formally prove these documents. Even in this application it is not disclosed as to how and from whom the workman could procure these documents and whom he seeks to examine for the purpose of formally proving them. Since the documents were not coming from proper custody no presumption of genuineness could be attached to them. In view of the gradual improvement made in the pleadings I do not think it necessary to allow any stage, more so because I do not think that the decision of the case hinges on these documents even if they held to be proved.

20. The original case of the workman appears to be that he sent the application from Afzalpurbari on 8-3-73. While these documents show, even if they are held to be proved, that the registered letter was delivered to the addressee on 9-3-77. The registered letter sent from village Post Office of Afzalpurbari in the District of Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh could not reach Parasia Post Office for delivery on the very next day when the two places are not directly connected even by trains or bus and they are very distantly situated from each other. These documents therefore do not fit in the pleading raised by the workman in his written statement. Secondly as said above, the story of sending the application by registered post was conspicuously absent in the original pleadings. For these reasons also these two documents produced by the workman at the last stage of the case lose much of their value.

21. Then again according to para 4 of the written statement filed by the workman he was seriously suffering from Tuberculosis. While according to his statement made before this Tribunal he was suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis but in fact he was found to be suffering from Intestinal Colic. If he was suffering from Intestinal Colic bed rest of such a long period of several months could not have been advised by any Doctor. On the other hand, if he was suffering from Tuberculosis the treating Doctor must have made certain investigations or must have noted down certain symptoms on the out door ticket. The name of the Doctor has not been disclosed either in pleading or in statement. His prescription has not been produced. About medical certificates of illness it was said in para 4 of the pleadings that he sent the medical certificate along with the application from Afzalpurbari. At the evidence stage there was a change in the story and it was said that only an application was sent at that time. The certificate was produced along with another application in November, 1973 when he came down to Parasia for joining back his duties.

22. The workman has examined Bhagwan Das (W.W.1) who is the Adviser of the INTUC Branch of East Donger Chickli Colliery which Union has now taken up the case of Mahabub Beg. This witness at first stated that the Manager had sent an application to him received from Mahabub Beg sent from Afzalpurbari about his sickness. That application was thereafter called back from him and he could not take a note of it in the Receipt Register. According to him this application was received in July or August 1973 when in fact the stand is that it was sent from Afzalpurbari on 8-3-1973 and was delivered to the Manager at parasia on 9-3-1977. There is no consistency between these stands and statement. This witness Bhagwan Das turns round in the cross-examination to say that what he received in July/August 1973 was not an application but only a sick certificate when according to mahabub Beg no sick certificate had been sent from Afzalpurbari. It was submitted only in November, 1973 when he came to Parsasia to join back his duties. Shri M. B. Khare, Senior Personnel Officer, has totally denied these facts on behalf of the management. What the contents of this medical certificate, what treatment was given and for which disease are all the fabrics of vague story torn out in material contradictions. At least medical certificate could be reobtained from the Doctor concerned and produced before this Tribunal.

23. It appears that it was all a pretended illness and a got up story that he had sent an application. As is clear from the first paragraph this person was a bad character. He was dealt with under the M. P. Maintenance of public Law and Order Act because the District Magistrate was convinced beyond reasonable doubt that not one but several persons were reporting against him. He had become a menace to the society and was causing alarm, danger or harm to the persons and properties of the residents of that area. Such was the ferociousness of his character that he was extorted not only from his own district Chhindwara where he was working but even from the adjoining districts. The same day on which this order of extortment was passed he had moved an application with the management, which pleading in the written statement of the management has not been denied by him, seeking long leave but when that was refused he appears to have somehow managed his attendance in the Colliery till the middle of January, 1973 and then proceeded on one month's sanctioned leave. On his return he again managed

his attendance for about 17 or 18 days and then again proceeded on 3 days leave without pay. This further speaks of his ferocious character that he continued to defy the orders of the District Magistrate and was living underground at Chhindwara during those interim periods managing his attendance in the Colliery. Either the Colliery management did not know of his extortment or they were afraid to report the matter to the police. After taking three days leave he disappeared and did not turn back even upto 18-10-1973 when the termination order was passed. He states that he came back in November 1973. But according to the extortment order he could not have entered into Chhindwara district till the end of December, 1973. The order directed that he could enter only after seeking permission and that too for the purpose of attending the Criminal case that was pending against him. Thus it appears that if he again managed back his attendance at Chhindwara in November in violation of the extortment order. He was more than a normal man, or a peaceful law abiding citizen or workman. He was a criminal who could take all such risks of being apprehended if discovered. Still nobody could dare to report anything against him. During the course of proceedings I found that the officers of the management felt very nervous in making statements against him.

24. The workman has stated that when the extortment order was passed against him he went to the District magistrate and made an oral representation on which the District Magistrate told him that he may continue to do his job but would be put behind bars if he indulge in any of the reported goonda activities. This story of oral suspension of extortment order has no legs to stand and no District Magistrate is likely to so suspend the extortment order orally. I am, therefore, inclined to hold that in fact Mahabub Beg had disappeared because of the extortment order. He pretended his illness, forged these documents for the purpose of getting out of the mischief of Clause 19 of the Standing Orders by taking false plea of illness.

25. Learned Counsel for the workman has argued that his was a case of overstaying after the expiry of sanctioned leave and was therefore not covered by Cl.19 which contemplates abandonment of the work. He proceeded to his home town after submitting a leave application and this clearly amounted to saying that he had expressed his intentions to come back and join the duties after those three days. So far as his overstaying after leave is concerned, Clause 10 of the Standing Orders would apply and not Clause 19. I am not convinced with this argument. Clause 10 and Clause 19 are not mutually exclusive. Clause 19 runs as follows:—

“If a workman is absenting without giving any information to the Manager for more than 30 days his services will automatically stand terminated.”

Thus it speaks of the workman absenting himself. It does not say anything as to how that absence should have commenced whether after the expiry of his sanctioned leave or otherwise. Thus even after the expiry of the leave there is long absence of more than 30 days the case should be covered by Cl 19. Under Cl.10 if a man overstays the leave by 10 days he would lose his lien on his appointment. Management, however, has a discretion not to treat the service terminated simply on account of the losing of the lien and it may not take any action. The management may continue to wait for 30 days and after the expiry of that period or after the expiry of a still longer period it may treat the service as automatically terminated. Therefore I am of the view that simply because Mahabub Beg proceeded on three days sanctioned leave and then remained absent for several months his case would not go out of the mischief of Clause 19 of the Standing Orders.

26. Learned Counsel for the workman has argued that by moving the leave application for three days leave which was sanctioned by the management the workman had already given information to the Manager and therefore he had complied with the provisions of Clause 19. This plea again is not tenable in my opinion because Clause 19 lays down the limitation of 30 days absence. Therefore according to Clause 19 information about the whereabouts has to be repeated after the expiry of each spell of 30 days. Merely giving an application once and then sitting silent for several

months is not contemplated under that clause. This leave application therefore will not amount to the information that is required to be given by the workman under Clause 19 for each spell of 30 days absence.

27. Even if it is believed that on 8-3-1973 he sent an application by registered post to the management which was as per those unproved documents received by the management on 9-3-1973, let us examine as to what were the contents of that application. According to the oral evidence of Mahabub Beg he had simply stated that he had fallen ill and would not be able to join his duties for some time. No period was specified in that application and it was not written as to when he will be joining back his duties. Such a vague application has no meaning and it does not amount to the information that is required to be given under Clause 19. Moreover as said above merely sending that application once and then sitting silent for a period of about 8 months not taking care to apply for the extension of leave would hardly exonerate him from the mischief of Clause 19 of the Standing Order, specially when his application for leave for externment period had already been disallowed indicating management's clear intention not to suffer such a long spell of the absence of such a workman. I am, therefore, of the view that it will serve no purpose to enter into a roving enquiry as to how these two documents allegedly procured by the workman from Parasua Post Office came in his possession, who handed over those documents and I think that even the formal proof of those two documents will not in any case enhance the case of the workman.

28. In view of these findings I need not go into the elaborate arguments put forward by the management at a late stage that if the case is not governed by Clause 19 of the Standing Orders then it should be deemed to be governed under Clause 10 according to which the workman loses lien on his appointment because he did not apply within 10 days of the expiry of his leave for the extension thereof. Vague application, that he will not be able to attend for sometime, is not an application for extension of leave. Even according to this clause the leave expired on 6th March, 1973 and the workman did not turn back within 10 days as no leave was extended. Even it is assumed that the alleged application was sent and it amounted to an application for extension of leave, after returning within 10 days the workman submitted no explanation to the satisfaction of the Manager about his inability to return on the expiry of the said leave. Both these things i.e. return within 10 days and submission of explanation to the satisfaction of the Manager, were necessary for saving the lien. It has been held in National Engineering Industries Ltd. Vs. Hanuman (1967 (15) FLR 259 SC) that :—

"Where a Standing Order provides that the workman would lose his lien on his appointment, if he does not join his duties within certain time after his leave expires, it can only mean that his service stands automatically terminated when the contingency happens."

The facts of this case and the proposition of law clearly apply to the present case. In view of my findings about the justification of termination, I do not think it necessary to consider the plea of loss of confidence raised by the management.

29. Thus it is clear that whatever provision is applied the service of Mahabub Beg stood automatically terminated because of his long absence and the termination was justified under the Standing Orders. The workman is, therefore, not entitled to any relief whatsoever. Award is given accordingly.

20-4-1977.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer

[No. L-22012(3)/75-D. JII-A/B-D-IV(B)]

BHUPENDRA NATH, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 27th April, 1977

S.O. 1479—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Arbitrator in

the industrial dispute between the employers in relations to the management of Beas Sutlej Link Project and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th April, 1977.

BEFORE SHRI O. P. SAKSENA, ASSISTANT LABOUR COMMISSIONER (C), BAREILLY
(ARBITRATOR)

Reference No. L-42012(27)/76-D. II. B, dated 4-12-1976

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar (HP);

AND

The workmen.

PRESIDENT :

Shri O. P. Saksena, Assistant, Labour Commissioner (Central), Bareilly.
(Arbitrator)

Bareilly, the 22nd April, 1977

APPEARANCES :

For the employer.—Sri O. P. Gupta, Personnel Officer, Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar (H.P.).

For the workmen.—Sri N. P. Sharma, General Secretary, Beas Sutlej Link Workers Union, Sundernagar (H.P.).

STATE : Himachal Pradesh INDUSTRY : Govt. of India Project.

AWARD

By virtue of an arbitration agreement signed by Sri O. P. Gupta, Personnel Officer, Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar and Sri N. P. Sharma, General Secretary, B.S.L. Workers Union, Sundernagar on 9-11-76, the following specified matter in dispute was referred to my arbitration under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—

"Whether the action of the management of Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar Township in fixing Sri Ravail Singh, Conductor Token No. 933-F, at Rs. 110 P.M. w.e.f. 21-4-1971 and treating him as fresh employee was justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

2. The said arbitration agreement was ordered to be Published by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide their Order No. L-42012(27)/76 D. II. B, dated 4-12-1976 in the Gazette of India not later than the 18th December, 1976 and it was accordingly published.

3. After the usual notices for submission of written statements were served on the parties, the arbitration proceedings in the matter were held at Chandigarh on 4-2-77. The parties took unduly long time in submitting their written statements etc. and therefore, they agreed on 4-2-77 to extend the time limit for giving the Award till 30-6-77.

4. The case was discussed in detail during the proceedings held on 11-3-77 and 14-4-1977 at Chandigarh. The admitted facts of the case are that Sri Ravail Singh was initially appointed as a Driver at the Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar on 1-3-66. In 1971, his eyesight became defective and he was therefore served with a notice of termination of employment which expired on 19-4-71. On expiry of the notice of termination his services were terminated and he was paid the settlement dues in full.

5. Subsequently, the B. S. L. Workers Union, Sundernagar took up the case with the Chief Engineer, B. S. L. Project, Sundernagar, who on compassionate grounds ordered for his fresh appointment as Conductor on a basic Salary of Rs. 110 P.M. in the scale of Rs. 110-200. It was made clear to Sri Ravail Singh that he would be treated as a fresh employee and no protection of wages would be given to him. These terms of fresh employment were accepted by him and he accordingly joined duties on 24-4-71. Since then, he is working as a Conductor with usual increments in the Grade.

6. This being the position, I do not find any substance in the dispute. As Sri Ravail Singh had himself agreed to be treated as a fresh employee and also accepted the basic Salary of Rs. 110 P.M. in the grade Rs. 110-200, I do not find there is any thing wrong in treating him as a fresh employee in the category of Conductors by the management.

7. Unfortunately, the case of the union is that of discrimination. The union has submitted that another employee Sri Tulsi Ram was also working as a Driver and both Sri Ravail Singh and Sri Tulsi Ram were served with notices of termination of employment due to defective eye sight and at the instance of the union both were appointed afresh as Conductors at Rs. 110 P.M. in the scale of Rs. 110-200. Subsequently, while the management condoned the break and granted protection of Pay to Sri Tulsi Ram by raising his Pay, the same benefits were not extended to Sri Ravail Singh. According to the management, the benefits were extended to Sri Tulsi Ram as a special case. Subsequently, his eye sight also improved and he was given promotion as a Driver. Sri O. P. Gupta, on behalf of the management further pointed out that the general practice obtaining at the Project is to give fresh employment to such in incapacitated employees at the minimum of the scale in which they are given employment. He further pointed out that it has been held in Indian Hume Pipe Company Ltd., V/s Bhima Rao Bali Ram Gujhiya case in 1965 (L.J.J. Part II, Page 402) that a workman has no right to secure the previous terms and conditions of service on re-employment. He further, submitted that the union cannot cite a case of another employee as each case is decided on its own merits.

8. The case of the union is evidently outside the scope of the terms of reference. If the case was that of discrimination and discriminatory treatment was meted out to Sri Ravail Singh, the terms of reference should have been framed in a different manner, I am sorry. I cannot go beyond the terms of reference and examine and give my findings whether the management was justified in treating the two employees differently. I can at best recommend to the management to review the case of Sri Ravail Singh in the light of the action taken by them in an identical case of Sri Tulsi Ram.

9. In the circumstances, I hold that the management was not unjustified in treating Sri Ravail Singh as a fresh employee on the initial basic Salary of Rs. 110 P.M. in the new category of Conductors which was offered to him on compassionate grounds after his eye sight became defective.

10. This is the Award which I make and submit to the Government as required under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

O. P. SAKSHINA, Arbitrator

[No. L-42012(27)/76-D. II(B)]

HARBANS BHADUR, Desk Officer

नह्व दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 1977

का. आ. 1480.—वैक आफ बड़ेदा से मम्बान्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकार, श्री के. आर. मेहता अम्पायी गांद्राम कीपर, दृष्टि थी भाद्रन शाखा, के बीच आँद्यारीगक विवादों (निवेश सं. 1975 का केन्द्रीय सरकार आँद्यारीगक अधिकरण, 38 और 1976 का केन्द्रीय सरकार आँद्यारीगक अधिकरण 6) में केन्द्रीय सरकार आँद्यारीगक अधिकरण संख्या 1, बम्बई के पंचाट, जो कि राजपत्र के भाग 2, स्प्रिंग 3 उप-स्प्रिंग (2) में क्रमशः सा का 2331 तारीख 3-7-76 और संख्या 1051, तारीख 2-4-77 द्वारा, प्रकाशित किए गए गणा-राग थे आधार पर विवाद में न्यायनिर्णय नहीं देते और विवाद के पक्षकारों पर अधिरत दर्शित नहीं डालते।

अतः, अब, आँद्यारीगक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 19 की उपधारा (3) के प्रथम पास्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त

शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त पंचाट के प्रवर्तन की अवधि को 3 मई, 1977 तक घटाती है।

[फाइल संख्या एल-12012/96/75-डी-2(८)]

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1977

S.O. 1480.—Whereas the Awards of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Bombay in the Industrial Disputes (reference No. Central Government Industrial Tribunal, 38 of 1975 and No. Central Government Industrial Tribunal 6 of 1976) between the employers in relation to the Bank of Baroda and their workman Shri K. R. Mehta, temporary Godown Keeper, Bhadran Branch of the Bank published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub Section (ii) vide S.O. No. 2331 dated 3-7-76 and No. 1051 dated 2-4-77 respectively do not adjudicate the dispute on merits and do not impose any continuing obligation on the parties to the dispute;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby reduces the period of operation of the said Award upto 3rd May, 1977.

[F. No. L-12012/96/75-D. II(A)]

New Delhi, the 28th April, 1977

S.O. 1481.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following Order of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Grindlays Bank Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st April, 1977.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT CALCUTTA.**

REFERENCE NO. 52 OF 1975

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Grindlays Bank Limited
Calcutta,

AND
Their Workmen.

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of Employers—Sri M. S. Bala.

On behalf of Workmen—Sri D. I. Sen Gupta, S. Advocate, with Sri M. M. Saha, Advocate.

ORDER

Dated, 12th April, 1977

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by their Order No. L.12011/15/75.DII/A dated 26th July, 1975 sent to this Tribunal a dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Grindlays Bank Limited, Calcutta and their workmen, for adjudication. The said dispute was rendered in Reference No. 52 of 1976 of this tribunal and an award was given in the said matter on 9th December, 1976 which was duly published in the gazette of India on 25th December, 1976.

2. On 19th of January, 1977 a petition was filed before this Tribunal by the General Secretary of the Commercial Establishment Employees Association, Calcutta praying for setting aside the ex-parte Award of this Tribunal passed on 9-12-1976.

3. This petition by the General Secretary of the Commercial Establishment Employees Association, Calcutta arises out of Reference No. 52 of 1975 which was disposed of by this Tribunal on 9th December, 1976, ex-parte against the union of which the petitioner is the Secretary and against 13 workmen involved in the case. The Workmen involved were said to be motor drivers employed by the Grindlays Bank Limited

Calcutta and they claimed wages, allowances and other facilities as enjoyed by other drivers of the Bank. Both parties had filed written statements in the reference. But, when the reference came up for final hearing on 9-12-1976 the petitioner was absent. So he was declared ex-parte and the evidence of the management was recorded. In the result an award was passed negativing the claim of the alleged workmen as set out in the reference.

4 The petition for setting aside the ex parte award was filed before this Tribunal on 19th January 1977. The award had been published in the Gazette on 25th December, 1976 and the said award was enforceable under law with effect from 24th January, 1977. So, before the award had become enforceable the application praying for setting aside the award had been filed before the Tribunal.

5 The question for consideration is whether the Tribunal has the right to set aside the ex parte award passed against the petitioner on 9-12-1976 and restore the reference for re-hearing. The fact that the petitioner was prevented from attending the Tribunal on 9-12-1976 had been proved by the petitioner by examining himself as a witness. No counter evidence has been given against his evidence. His evidence was that his father died on 25th November, 1976 and that he had to perform the Siadha ceremony on 8th December, 1976. So, according to him he was not in a position to attend Tribunal on 9-12-1976 and to that effect he had sent a telegram to the Tribunal, Lxt W-1 is the said telegram. Followed by the telegram he had also sent an application for adjournment which was received by the Tribunal only after the award was passed. Any way, the evidence of WW 1 is conclusive in the case. He has made out sufficient ground to set aside the ex parte award.

6 The next question is whether the Tribunal is entitled to set aside the award under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The first case on the point is decided by the Orissa High Court in the Management of Dhenkanal Municipality, Dhenkanal and The Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal Orissa, Bhubaneswar and Others, 1974 I LLJ 44, which states that even assuming the rules do not confer such powers, S 11(1) confers wide powers on the Tribunal to set aside an ex parte award. There is no provision in the Act or the Rules debarring the Tribunal to allow a petition for restoration. The expression "Tribunal shall follow such procedure as it thinks fit", is wide enough to cover procedure for setting aside ex parte orders.

Similarly, The Delhi High Court in the case of Metal Fabricators (India) v B D Gupta and Others, reported in Lab I C 1975, p 1707, states "Even if the Rules framed under the Act did not specifically empower a Labour Court or a Tribunal to set aside an ex parte order and award passed by it on the ground the non appearance of a party affected was due to sufficient cause, still it would be able to do so because the procedure to be followed by it is to be "as it thinks fit".

The Calcutta High Court in the case of M/s Bells Asbestos & Engineering (India) Pvt Limited and A Heartgrove and Others 1976 I LLJ, 534 pointed out that the Tribunal had power to set aside ex parte order if it thought fit in the interest of justice even though there is no express power giving the Tribunal jurisdiction to do so. According to this decision, it is well-known rule of statutory construction that a Tribunal or a body should be considered to be endowed with such ancillary and necessary powers as are necessary to discharge its functions effectively for the purpose of doing justice between the parties. The Calcutta High Court also held that the Tribunal or the body has the right to set aside an ex parte award as though the tribunal or the body is endowed with such incidental or ancillary powers unless there is any indication in the statute that the body or tribunal has no such power.

7 These decisions amply go to show that the tribunal has the right to set aside the ex parte award. The decision reported in 1968 II LLJ has no application to the facts of the present case. The decision in AIR 1970, Supreme Court, p 1273 is a case where it was held that no institution or an authority has any power to review its order unless such power is conferred in the statute by which the institution or authority came into existence. The decision in 1967 II LLJ at page 323 has also no application to the present case. The only

case which has given a contrary view is the one reported in 1974 (2) Lab Industrial Cases p 800 which provides that in the absence of any specific rule conferring jurisdiction to the tribunal to set aside ex parte award it is not open to the tribunal to entertain application for such a relief. That decision has not taken into consideration some of the significant observations made in the earlier and subsequent decisions by other High Courts in setting aside the ex parte awards. As early as in 1973 the Calcutta High Court held that Industrial Tribunal has power to entertain an application for setting aside an ex parte award (see Laboratory Testers v Management, 1973 I Calcutta Weekly Report 895).

8 On consideration of all these decisions I am of opinion that the ex parte award passed against the petitioner has to be set aside and the Reference has to be restored to file for adjudication on merits. The Reference shall be posted to convenient date in June, 1977 for final hearing.

E K MOIDU, Presiding Officer

Dated 12-4-1977

[S. No. I 12011/15/75 D II A]

New Delhi, the 4th May, 1977

S.O. 1482.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 3, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India Patna and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28-4-77.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD
Reference No. 3 of 1972

PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India, Patna

AND

Their workman represented by the State Bank of India Employees union (Bihar State) Patna

APPEARANCES

For Employers—Sri R K Prasad, representative of State Bank of India, Patna

For Workman—Sri G K Verma, Secretary of the Union

INDUSTRY Bank

STATE Bihar

Dated, Dhanbad, the 15th April, 1977

AWARD

This is a reference by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment) under Order No. I 12012/9/72/LRIII dated the 10th May, 1972 U/S 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 wherein one Sri Surendra Mishra, Watchman of the State Bank of India, Patna is involved and the issue for adjudication is given in the schedule which is as follows.—

SCHEDULE

'Whether the action of the management of the State Bank of India, Patna in terminating the services of Shri Surendra Mishra Watchman with effect from the 11th October, 1971 is justified? If not to what relief is he entitled?

2 After the service of the concerned workman was terminated on 11-10-71 the State Bank of India Employees Union raised a dispute characterising this termination as illegal and mala fide and as the management did not accept the position the matter was referred to adjudication and conciliation proceeding started. On the submission of failure report the present reference was made.

3 On behalf of the workman it is said that he was appointed as a temporary Watchman at Patna Industrial Estate Sub-office by an order under the signature of the Agent, State Bank of India, Patna on 3-5-69 and initially this appointment was for a period of one month to be extended

further at the discretion of the Bank. His services were, however, not terminated after the expiry of one month, rather, he was continued without break for two years and five months when he earned two annual increments as well.

4. Case is that during the conciliation proceeding the management took two pleas, firstly, that his service was purely temporary and it could be terminated at any time without notice and secondly, that he was guilty of certain misconducts. But paragraph 508(c) of Sastri Award read with Appendix (j) of the Banks' Head Office Circular special letter dated 19-11-54 will show that the service of Sri Mishra could not be treated as a purely temporary one and so far as the misconduct is concerned no charge sheet was given nor any domestic enquiry was conducted and, therefore, the allegation of misconduct is a device to terminate his services and that it is a colourable action amounting to victimization and unfair labour practice.

5. An explanation was called for from Sri Mishra and he replied but nothing was done thereon and after terminating his service another workman was appointed in his place for the same work. It is said that this substantially corroborates the allegation made above.

6. On behalf of the employer written statement has been filed contending inter-alia that the appointment of Sri Surendra Mishra was on a purely temporary basis and he was posted at the factory containing the pledged goods of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., which is located in the Industrial Estate, Patna-13. He was also given the duty to look after the pledged goods of the factory known as M/s. Cimill Industries (P) Ltd., which was another constituent of the Patna Branch of the Bank and which was situated close to the firm M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. Subsequently, when M/s. Cimill Industries (P) Ltd., liquidated the advance taken from the Bank he was posted solely at the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. These two constituents of the Patna Branch of the Bank had borrowed money from the Bank and by way of security for the loan advanced pledged their goods which were kept in their factory premises and therefore a watchman was appointed to keep guard over the two factory premises and the goods kept there.

7. It is said further that the duty of a watchman posted in a factory is of a very responsible nature and the Bank authorities reposed high degree of trust and confidence on him as he was solely responsible for protecting the right and interest of the Bank in respect of the materials pledged to it and kept in the factory. But Sri Surendra Mishra showed utter negligence of duty and acted in a suspicious manner and thus made himself unfit for being continued as watchman. On several occasions Officers of Patna Branch of the Bank found him absent without prior permission and when asked he failed to give any valid reason. On account of his unauthorised absence from duty the Bank on 20-1-71 directed him to remain at the factory premises and keep a watch over the movement of the stocks and was directed not to allow any removal of stocks without prior payment by the borrower. But even then considerable stocks of pledged goods were removed on 25-8-71 by the borrower presumably with the connivance of the watchman. He did not inform the authorities about removal until it was detected by the Bank authorities.

8. It is said that on account of the above incident on 31-8-71 he was called upon to explain the circumstances under which the pledged goods were allowed to be removed and his reply was evasive and confusing. It was, therefore, considered that he had abused the responsibility cast upon him and could no longer be relied upon for discharging responsible duties of a watchman and consequently his services were terminated with effect from 11-10-71 by giving him a notice of termination simplicitor.

9. It is submitted that by doing so the Bank did not violate its own Circular No. 247 of 1966 issued by the Calcutta Local Head Office in as much as the principle given in it to be followed were not applicable to the case of the watchman.

10. Contention is that the reference is not maintainable and is without jurisdiction.

11. There is a rejoinder on behalf of the workman mentioning therein that it is wrong to say that he was appointed and

treated purely on a temporary basis. Sri Mishra discharged his duty efficiently and protected the rights and interests of the Bank in respect of the materials pledged to it and kept in the godown of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. It is not correct to say that on several occasions officers of the Bank found him absent from duty.

12. With regard to the date of alleged theft on 25-8-71 it is said that perhaps it is a mistake for 23-8-71 on which date on the orders of Sri P. K. Sarkar, Field Officer of State Bank of India, Patna, he accompanied him to the firm of M/s. Roy Smith & Co., Sultangunj, which is at a distance of 6-1/2 miles from the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. On his return to the factory he noticed some shortage which he immediately reported to Mr. Sarkar and explanation was called for from him by letter No. F/651 dated 31-8-71 to which he replied on the 7th September 1971 and it seems that the explanation was accepted and the matter was dropped. In case, however, the 25th August, 1971 is not a mistake then the allegation that huge stocks were removed with his connivance is wholly unjustified and unwarranted.

13. Referring to the written statement that Sri Mishra had abused the responsibility reposed on him it is said that this is absolutely baseless and unjustified and the letter of termination for the supposed misconduct without giving any opportunity to clear his position is illegal and unjustified and malicious.

14. With regard to Bank Circular No. 247 of 1966 it is said that there has been a gross violation of it and the Circular is applicable to the facts of this case.

15. There is a rejoinder on behalf of the Bank as well and it is said that in fact the concerned workman was given only one increment and not two and paragraph 508(c) of Sastri Award read with Annexure (j) of Bank's Head Office Circular letter dated 19-11-54 as well as Bank's Circular No. 247 of 1966 are not applicable to the facts of the present case. It has been reiterated that the services of the concerned workman have been validly terminated and it was not illegal and mala fide.

16. In support of the case of employer has examined MW-2 Sri P. K. Sarkar, Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Patliputra, Patna. MW-1 had already been examined earlier when a point was raised on the representation of the employer by a lawyer. For our purpose MW-2 is the only witness on behalf of the Bank. The relevant documents are Ext. M-5 copy of a letter sent to the Officer Incharge, Industrial Estate, Pay Office, State Bank of India, Patna-13 dated 13-5-69 forwarding the specimen signature of Sri Surendra Mishra and stating therein that he has been appointed as a temporary watchman in the Bank to be posted at the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., and he will also lookafter the factory of M/s. Cimill Industries. Instruction was given to the Officer Incharge to hand over the keys of the Bank's padlocks used on the gates of the aforesaid factory to him and to give all instructions and guidance in regard to his duties as godown watchman for the conduct of a factory type advance. Ext. M-6 is copy of a letter dated 31-8-71 addressed to the concerned workman asking him to explain the circumstances in which huge stocks pledged to the Bank by M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., have been removed by the Company without depositing the value thereof. There is a mention of Memo. No. F/99 dated 20th January in which he was specifically instructed not to allow any removal of stock without prior payment by the borrower. The third document is Ext. M-7 which is the explanation of Sri Mishra addressed to the Development Officer, State Bank of India, stating therein that on 23-8-71 he had gone with Sri Sarkar, Field Officer, State Bank of India to the firm of M/s. Roy Smith & Co., Sultangunj, for taking the stock position of the above firm to the Patna branch and on 24-8-71 when he came to the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., he found some shortage in the stock and immediately informed Sri Sarkar on telephone.

17. On behalf of the workman quite a good number of witnesses have been examined of whom WW-4 is the concerned workman himself and WW-6 is Sri Taxman Dubey who has come to support his case that Sri Mishra was tenant of his house from May 1969 to the end of December 1971. WW-1 is Sri Balrup Sharma a godown keeper of the State Bank,

WW-2 Sri Saligram Sharma is the Head Clerk of the Patna Main Branch, WW-3 is Sri Binod Bhau Sinha, Clerk in the Main Branch of the State Bank and WW-5 Sri P C Verma is another employee of the State Bank of India.

18 Of the documents brought on his behalf, Ext W 7 is the copy of his appointment letter and Ext W-8 is the copy of termination letter. Ext W 5 is the original letter dated 22.11.71 to the AIC (C) Patna from the Regional Manager, State Bank of India. Exts W 4 & W 6 are the copy of Circular No 204 of 1969 and copy of Memo No 247 dated 22.8.66, respectively. Ext W 2 is the pay sheet concerning Sri Mishra for the month of May 1969 to 1971 and Exts W 1 & W 3 are the extracts from the stock register showing details of stock of M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt Ltd, from December 1970 to October 1971 and fortnightly statement of stock of M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt Ltd, for the period ending August 1971, respectively.

19 MW 2 is the Field Officer of the State Bank of India and he was posted at the main branch from September 1969 to July 1972. He says that Sri Mishra was a temporary go down watchman and was posted as watchman at M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt Ltd, and simultaneously was also posted as watchman at the factory of Cimill Industries (P) Ltd. After the Cimill had liquidated its pledgee to the Bank the concerned workman was entrusted solely with the duties at M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt Ltd. His duty was to look after the interest of the Bank with respect to the goods pledged to it and stored in the premises, of those two factories. He says that he was found absent on number of occasions and after a few verbal warnings he was asked in writing to be vigilant and to remain at his duties as assigned. He was there to ensure that no goods were removed without the authority of the Bank. He says further that in August 1971 on inspection he found that sizeable number of goods had been removed from the factory of M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt Ltd without any authority from the Bank and Sri Mishra had not informed the Bank about it. Ext M-6 is the memo dated 31.8.71 from the Development Officer in which he was asked to explain the circumstances in which huge stocks pledged with the Bank by M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt Ltd, had been removed by the company without depositing the value thereof. Ext M 7 is the reply of the concerned workman. The witness says that his services were thereafter terminated sometime in October 1971.

20 From his evidence it appears that there are two types of pledged accounts one known as lock and key account and the other as factory type account. In the first type of account the pledged goods are kept in the godown and it is admitted by the witness that the key of that godown is not kept with the watchman. In the factory type account the pledged goods are kept in the factory premises and it is not under lock and key. We also get from his evidence that so far as M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt Ltd was concerned it had pledged all the stocks to the Bank and they were in the lock and key account. He also says that in lock and key pledged account stock register is maintained by the Bank.

21 It further transpires from the evidence of the witness that the stocks of the concerned company were insured but after the unauthorised removal and as per Ext M 6 by the company itself no FIR was lodged nor any insurance claim was preferred.

22 The witness says further that the concerned workman was provided with accommodation in the factory premises and he was directed to be on duty for all the 24 hours. He also says that he had the custody of the key of the factory gate which had the padlock of the bank and the duplicate key was with the factory owner.

23 From the evidence discussed above we get that Sri Mishra had not the custody of the godown where the pledged goods had been kept and he had the custody of the key of the main gate of the factory and the duplicate used to be kept by the factory owner. It is admitted that no FIR was lodged nor any claim from the Insurance Company was demanded. I accept Ext M 6 there is no paper to show that on numerous occasions previously Sri Mishra was found absent from duty and that he was warned. The service book had not been produced which would have been a good piece of evidence on the point. So far as Ext M 6 is concerned it shows that

it was the company itself which had removed the stocks. The witness does not say as to when he actually detected the unauthorised removal and from his explanation Ext M 7 it appears that in fact on the 23rd he had accompanied MW 2 to Sultanganj, Patna City, and MW 2 says that he had gone there to seize the stocks of M/s Roy Smith and Co. Ext. M 7 further indicates that it was on 24.8.71 that the concerned workman detected that there had been some unauthorised removal and he immediately informed MW 2 on phone. The witness, however, denies it, but there is no reason to suppose that Sri Mishra did not inform him on telephone when he could see that there was some shortage in the stock kept in the godown. If the removal had been done by the company itself on the 23rd admittedly Sri Mishra was not there on that date and there being no investigation in the matter it is very difficult to fix up the time of removal. MW 4 is the concerned workman himself and he says that after return from Sultanganj he did not go to the factory premises. Although MW 2 has said that he was asked to be on duty for all the 24 hours it does not seem probable and possible and it is very hard to believe that a workman would be asked to be on duty for more than 8 hours.

24 Thus so far is the evidence of MW 2 goes from what I have discussed above, it is very difficult to conclude that the unauthorised removal on the 23rd of August 1971 or on the 24th of the month was due to his negligence and key of the godown from where the stocks are said to have been removed by the company itself not being with him and owner of the factory having the duplicate key of the main gate of the factory there is no material for a conclusion that it was due to the latches on the part of Sri Mishra that the borrower company removed some of the stocks from the lock and key account. It is not possible to believe about the verbal warnings given to him as the service book is not on record, nor there is any paper to that effect. Even M 6 does not mention anything about it.

25 It had been suggested on behalf of the workman that the Bank authorities had been conniving with the borrower all the time and they always allowed him advances much in excess of the drawing power and much in excess of the stock in hand. MW 2 has stated that stipulated periodicity for the factory was to submit its stock position fortnightly but it failed to do so. Different margins were kept for different type of goods pledged. Margins differ according to the types of goods and normally between 25 per cent to 40 per cent. He has expressed his inability to say as to what was the highest and lowest drawing power of the borrower during the year 1970-71 and he cannot say what was the debit account of the borrower on the 23rd, 25th and 31st August 1971.

26 Ext W 1 is the extract from stock register. On one side the cash credit account has been indicated and on the other details of stocks giving total value of stock margin to be retained by the Bank and drawing power have been indicated. If we look to it we will find that the cash credit account of the borrower was much in excess of the deposits in December 1970 and upto August 1971. On the 23rd of August the borrower's debit balance was Rs 1,40,149.71 when the total value of the stock was Rs 95,925. The margin indicated in Ext W 1 is Rs 30,675 and the drawing power was Rs 65,250/- but as against it the borrower's debit account was Rs 1,40,000/- odd. In fact on each and every date the amount of outstanding balance against the borrower was much more than his drawing power. Ext W 3 is the statement of stock of the concerned factory and on August 25, 1971, total value of the stocks was Rs 64,500/- There is a discrepancy in the figures given in Ext W 3 and the stock position as indicated in Ext W 1. The fact, however, remains that the Bank was advancing more money to the borrower than the stock in the godown and MW 2 as I have already quoted above, has said that the factory was to submit its stock position fortnightly, but it failed to do so. He also says that in 1971 the factory was not working all the shifts and for most of the part it was closed. It means that the condition of the factory was not at all satisfactory and although the stock statement was not being supplied as per stipulation the Bank was advancing money to the borrower much more than the stock in hand and the drawing power. No explanation has been given for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The witness says that the documents regarding allotment and release of the stocks were signed by the Agent or the Development Officer or the Field Officer. It means that this unsatisfactory position was very much in the knowledge of the Bank authorities but that situation was allowed to continue. It has been suggested on behalf of the work-

man that to cover up the fault of the Bank Officers a false story was hatched up regarding the unauthorised removal of stock. It is very difficult to say anything definite about it and as the materials on record are available and the facts gathered from the evidence of MW-2 indicate, it can very well be said that there may be some truth in this contention.

27. The concerned workman is WW-4 and he says that he used to deposit key of the padlock of the outer gate of the factory everyday at 6 p.m. at the Bank. He says further that his duty was from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., that he was off duty on Bank holidays, he was to check the lock of the godown, to peep inside the godown and to check, gate pass. He admits that a memo was given to him that he used to be absent from duty and that he was directed to be on duty for all the 24 hours but in the very next breath he has stated that he was not directed to be on duty as stated above and that seems to be correct. No order could have been given to him to be on duty for all the 24 hours and in view of the evidence of MW-2 that he was given verbal warnings, it cannot be said that a memo was given that he used to be absent from duty. Besides, the memo is not on record. Therefore, it is very difficult to hold that any warning was given to him and his duty being as stated above the responsibility of unauthorised removal from the godown of the Bank cannot be fastened on him. Besides, as I have said earlier he was not there on the 23rd August and he says that when he came on the 24th to the factory and peeped inside the godown he noticed that there was something wrong with the stock. Therefore, if there had been any unauthorised removal by the owner of the factory on the 23rd it cannot be said that it was at the instance or connivance of Sri Mishra and that he is responsible for it.

28. Taking the evidence of MW-2 and WW-4 together, there can be absolutely no doubt that the materials on record are not at all adequate to hold the concerned workman guilty for the alleged unauthorised removal from the lock and key account of M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. Important documents have not been produced and oral evidence is also inadequate.

29. It is not disputed that Sri Mishra was a temporary hand and was appointed temporarily. There is nothing on record to show that he was appointed against a permanent vacancy and was working in temporary capacity. But this is evident from the record that he continued in service for two years five months and was given two increments. Ext. W-7 is the copy of the appointment letter Ext. W-2 is the bunch of pay sheets for the months of May, 1969 to October, 1971. It shows that he was appointed on a substantive salary of Rs. 92/- and then got an increment in November, 1970 and another increment in July 1971. His designation is watchman. It means that he was in uninterrupted service for more than 2 years although his initial appointment was for a period of one month to be extended further if necessary. Not only that, he also got two increments during this period. Stand of the employer is that his appointment being purely temporary it could have been terminated at any time at the pleasure of the Bank.

30. In this connection there are two Circulars Exts. W-4 & W-6. The former is dated 10-5-69 and the Circular No. is 204 of 1969 and the later is No. 247 of 1966. Both of them deal with the terms and conditions of service of temporary employees. In Circular No. 247 it is said that it has been decided in principle that temporary subordinate employees have put in more than 9 months aggregate service in the Bank and who are considered suitable shall be offered permanent employment in the Bank. In circular No. 204 there is a reference to Circular No. 220 of 1968 which is not on record. It says that a temporary employee be granted an annual increment for each period of 12 months service. In Circular No. 247 certain instructions have been given to the Agents on the point of absorption of temporary subordinate employees.

31. Sri Mishra had put in more than 9 months of service and was given increments. Then there is nothing on record to show that there was any adverse remark against him during this period. Therefore, on the principle decided and indicated in Circular No. 247 he should have been absorbed much before the date of termination of service and the temporary nature of his service should have ceased.

32. What would be the effect of continuing him as a temporary hand when there was nothing against him and on the principle decided he should have been absorbed in the permanent employment? To me it appears that in the given circumstances he should have been made permanent and there was absolutely no reason for the Bank to continue him in temporary service even after the completion of 9 months. To say that the job was of a temporary nature cannot be of any avail when this particular job at that particular place is still continuing and admittedly one Sri Krishna Rajak was appointed in his place in the afternoon of 11-10-71 when the services of the concerned workman were terminated in the forenoon of the date. An attempt had been made on behalf of the Bank to distinguish between him and Sri Krishna Rajak. It is said while he was a watchman the other fellow is godown watchman, but I do not think there is any substance in this differentiation and the nature of the job of the concerned workman was the same as that of Krishna Rajak.

33. Let us now look to Sastri Award, Desai Award and the Settlement on the Industrial Disputes between certain Banking Companies and their workmen dated 19-10-1966. In the Sastri Award paragraph 508 deals with classification of employees. 'Temporary employee' means an employee who has been appointed for a limited period for a work which is essentially of a temporary nature or who is employed temporarily as an additional employee in connection with a temporary increase in work of a permanent nature. In paragraph 516 it is said that in the case of every employee except one who is engaged on a part-time basis, whether he is a temporary employee, a probationer or a permanent employee, a service book should be maintained and that book besides others should make a note of the disciplinary action if any taken and any remarks about his efficiency or character made by his superiors. Undoubtedly, he was a temporary employee. He should have been confirmed as a permanent hand after completion of 9 months and although he was appointed for a limited period for a work which is of a permanent nature, his service book should have been maintained and produced here to show if any action had been taken against him earlier.

34. In paragraph 521 of Sastri Award procedure for taking disciplinary action has been given. A person against whom disciplinary action is proposed or likely to be taken should, in the first instance, be informed of the particulars of the charge against him; he should have a proper opportunity to give his explanation as to such particulars, and final orders should be passed after due consideration of all the relevant facts and circumstances. In Clause (4) a list of acts involving 'gross misconduct' has been given and in Sub-clause (d) the item is wilful damage or attempt to cause damage to the property of the Bank or any of his customer and in Sub-clause (c) the misconduct is wilful, insubordination or disobedience of any lawful and reasonable order of the management or of a superior. In Clause (5) an employee found guilty of gross misconduct may be dismissed without notice besides other punishments. In Clause (6) the acts which constitute 'minor misconduct' have been enumerated and Sub-clause (c) is neglect of work, and negligence in performing duties. In Clause (7) an employee found guilty of minor misconduct may be warned or censured; or have an adverse remark entered against him; or have his increments stopped for a period not longer than six months. In Clause (8) it has been provided that the charge or charges, the evidence on which they are based, the explanation and the evidence, if any, tendered by the said employee, the finding or findings with the grounds on which they are based and the order passed shall be recorded with sufficient fulness, as clearly as possible; and such record of the proceeding shall be signed by the officer who holds them.

35. In the instant case there is no charge-sheet and if Ext. M-6 is said to be the one, then the explanation of Sri Mishra as contained in Ext. M-7 and no action having been taken immediately thereafter as he has said and rightly, perhaps the explanation was considered sufficient and the matter was dropped. Therefore, there was no charge-sheet as such, no explanation, no enquiry, no recording of evidence, no recording of finding and nothing of the sort are enumerated in Clause (8) of paragraph 521 of the Sastri Award. If it is said that Ext. M-6 is the charge-sheet and Ext. M-7 is the explanation then no action having been taken and no finding having been recorded, in all fairness to the concerned

workman it has to be said that the matter was dropped and no action was considered necessary against him.

36. According to my finding above there was no wilful damage or attempt to cause damage to the property of the Bank, nor there is any wilful in subordination or disobedience of any lawful and reasonable order of the management and also there was no neglect of work or negligence in performing duties. Materials on all these points are completely inadequate. Therefore, it is not possible to say whether it was a case of gross misconduct or of minor misconduct and whether the ends of justice should have been properly met, if it is accepted for the sake of argument that it was within the knowledge of the concerned workman that the articles had been removed from the godown, if he had been warned or censured or an adverse remark could have been entered against him or his incitements could have been stopped. Certainly an order of dismissal was unwarranted. According to the paragraphs of Sastri Award given above, the procedure laid down have not been followed and what has been done may very well be characterised as an arbitrary action of the Bank against an employee who should have been made permanent long before and should not have been dismissed even after he was a little negligent in his duty.

37. The Desai Award of the 7th June, 1962, has accepted the above Sastri Award. In the Settlement of the Industrial Disputes, dated 19-10-1966, paragraph 19.1 at page 52 deals with the disciplinary action and procedure thereof and they are almost identical to the procedure referred to above of the Sastri Award. In the paragraph 20.7 nature and character of temporary employees have been explained which is almost identical to that of the Sastri Award. Paragraph 20.13 at page 62 deals with temporary godown keepers and godown watchman and it says that if their work had been found satisfactory and if their services can be utilised to look after any other godown in the same place or other place or in the clerical establishment of the Bank, on completion of one year's service he be given preference for absorption in the permanent service of the Bank subject to the Bank's Recruitment Rules, if any.

38. It would thus appear that the Sastri Award, Desai Award and the Settlement dated 19-10-1966 as well as the two Circulars referred to above are all in favour of the concerned workman and the facts and circumstances of the case indicate that the procedure laid down in the two awards and in the Agreement have not been followed nor the directions given in the two Circulars as well as in the Agreement regarding absorption have been adhered to.

39. In paragraph 522 of the Sastri Award procedure for termination of employment has been laid down and in Sub-paragraph (4) it is said that the services of any employee other than a permanent employee or probationer may be terminated, and he may leave service, after 14 days notice. If such an employee leaves service without giving such notice he shall be liable for a week's pay (including all allowances). In the instant case what we find is that no notice had been given to the concerned workman. It has been contended on behalf of the Bank that in that circumstances he is entitled to 14 days salary including all allowances and nothing more. I, however, do not agree with this contention. The case of the concerned workman stands on a much better footing. For all intents and purposes he was a permanent employee and three months notice was necessary. But even if it be said that only 14 days notice was required he being still a temporary employee, that too was not done. It means that at every stage there had been breach of the standing directions given by the different awards and settlement and the Circulars of the Bank itself. The Desai Award has accepted these directions and the Settlement dated 19-10-1966 also speaks to the same effect in Clause (c) of paragraph 19.12 at page 57. Therefore, there is a good deal of substance in the contention that the procedure for taking disciplinary action has also not been followed.

40. From my discussions above it follows that Sri Misra should have been absorbed in the permanent service after the completion of 9 months without any adverse remark against him, that he had no concern with the key of the godown where the pledged goods of M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., had been kept that his duty was for 8 hours only along with the sitting hours of the Bank, that he was not in the factory premises on the

23rd of August, 1971 when he accompanied MW-2 to Sultanpur and had not returned to the factory after completing his work at Sultanpur and depositing the seized goods of the company concerned in the Bank, that there is nothing definite on record to show that there was any unauthorised removal as alleged, on the contrary, materials are there to indicate that the condition of the borrower was precarious and the Bank authorities connived and were advancing money to him much more than his drawing capacity and far in excess of the value of the pledged stock, that a memo was given to Sri Mishra who submitted his explanation and as no action was taken immediately thereafter, it may very well be said that the same was accepted and the matter was dropped, that the procedure laid down in the Sastri Award, Desai Award and the Settlement dated 19-10-1966 regarding absorption of temporary hand and disciplinary action as well as termination of services have not been followed and there had been breach of all the instructions at every stage, that all the materials have not been brought on record to support the case of the employer, rather, it is an admitted position that when the services of the concerned workman were terminated in the forenoon another person who was junior to him and working in the same capacity in another godown at Agamkuan was appointed in his place, that though the appointment was temporary, the nature of work was permanent and so far as the work at the factory of the Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., is concerned that is still continuing and finally that the employer has not come with clean hands and has not placed all the cards on the table, rather, has tried to suppress the real facts and has relied on superficial matters not very much helpful to the case of the employer.

41. Therefore, as the position stands it is a clear case of unfair labour practice and the concerned workman had been victim of circumstances much beyond his control and not at all within his knowledge. A good deal of argument has been raised on behalf of the Bank that although the concerned workman was guilty of misconduct no departmental enquiry was started against him and to avoid stigma an order of discharge simpliciter was passed. In a case reported in 1975 Lab. I.C. 399 (L. Michael and another, appellants Vs. M/s. Johnson Pumps Ltd., respondent) the question of discharge simpliciter was considered by their Lordships of the Supreme Court. It has been said therein that "But if the management to cover up the inability to establish by an enquiry, illegitimately but ingeniously passes an innocent-looking order of termination simpliciter, such action is bad and is liable to be set aside". In the written statement filed here and in the comments given before the A.L.C.(C), New Area Kadamkuan, Patna-3, the fact of termination simpliciter has been mentioned in paragraph 9. In paragraph 6 loss of confidence and trust has been alleged. In paragraph 10 it has been admitted that another man Krishna Rajak has been appointed in place of the concerned workman since the afternoon of 11-10-1971 and posted at the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. So far as the contention of discharge simpliciter is concerned, it seems that as observed in 1975 Lab. I.C this is an attempt to cover up the inability to establish by an enquiry the allegation made against Sri Mishra. As regards the allegation of loss of confidence and trust, this has also been asserted in order to make out a case for terminating his services. An employer who believes or suspects that his employee, particularly one holding a position of confidence, has betrayed that confidence, can, if the conditions and terms of the employment permit, terminate his employment and discharge him without any stigma attached to the discharge. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court have said that "but such belief or suspicion of the employer should not be a mere whim or fancy. It should be bonafide and reasonable. It must rest on some tangible basis and the power has to be exercised by the employer objectively in good faith, which means honestly with due care and prudence. If the exercise of such power is challenged on the ground of being colourable or malafide or an act of victimization or unfair labour practice, the employer must disclose to the Court the grounds of his impugned action so that the same may be tested judicially". From what I have discussed above it is clear that there is no tangible basis for the allegation that Sri Misra has betrayed the confidence and trust imposed upon him and the order of discharge has not been made in good faith and materials disclosed to the Tribunal by the employer do not justify the impugned action.

42. While referring to the Sastri and other awards I have mentioned the procedure to be followed when the order of

termination is passed on misconduct and I have said that there should be appropriate domestic enquiry before any such action should be taken. I may say that at the time of trial of the reference adequate materials may in the alternative be brought on record to support the order passed. In the instant case, as I have said earlier, materials are not enough for a conclusion that the order of termination was a bonafide one, rather, the facts collected point out that it is a case of abuse of power by the authorities concerned and may be said to be a case of victimization and unfair labour practice. In this connection I may refer to a case reported in 1977 Lab. I.C. 328 (Blue Star Ltd., petitioner Vs. N. R. Sharma and another, respondents).

43. Witnesses have been examined on behalf of the workman to say that the watchman deputed at a factory is entrusted only with the key of the main gate of the premises and not of the godown and further that godown keeper maintains the pledged goods of the stocks and it is kept in the Bank. Duty of the watchman deputed in the factory is to assist the godown keeper and he is also to check the gate pass when the released goods are taken out of the factory. WW-1 Shri Balrup Sharma, godown keeper, has testified to these facts. He says further that it is the godown keeper who may get accommodation at the factory premises and the watchman is not provided with any such accommodation. He has stated that everyday watchman has to go to the Bank to make his attendance. WW-2 Sri Suligram Sharma, Head Clerk in the Patna Main Branch, says that in factories where there is no facility for accommodation for godown keeper a watchman is deputed. He says further that he had never heard that in August 1971 quite a sizeable number of pledged goods had been removed unauthorisedly from the premises of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., with the connivance of the watchman deputed there. According to him there was no allegation of theft of stocks from the above factory in August 1971. WW-3 is a Clerk of the main branch of the State Bank and his evidence is that they had no information or knowledge that at any time in 1971 there was unauthorised removal of any stock with the connivance of the workman. I have already discussed the evidence of WW-4 the concerned workman. WW-5 is an employee of the State Bank of India who has stated that a watchman is required to be on duty for 8 hours a day and the pledged goods are never put under the charge of the watchman. WW-6 is the landlord of Sri Mishra.

44. Evidence of these witnesses is of not much help as they do not give any more material than what are already available and which I have discussed above. This much, however, can be said that they go in favour of the concerned workman and add strength to the materials that have been brought on record on his behalf.

45. On the consideration of all the available materials my concluded opinion is that the termination of the services of Sri Surendra Mishra, Watchman with effect from 11-10-1971 was not at all proper and that the action of the Bank in doing so was not justified. As the Bank has failed to prove that he was guilty of moral turpitude, he is entitled to reinstatement with full back wages within one month from the date of publication of this award.

This is my award.

15-4-77

S. R. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/9/72-LR III/D. II. A]
R. P. NARULA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 6th May, 1977

S.O. 1483.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Stevedores at Mormugao Harbour, Mormugao (Goa) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st April, 1977.

22GI/77--12

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/6 of 1971

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Stevedores at Mormugao Harbour, Mormugao.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers :

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| I. (i) M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co., Goa.
(ii) M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bros., Goa.
(iii) M/s. Agencial Commercial Muritima, Goa.
(iv) M/s. Agencial Ultramarina Pvt. Ltd., Goa.
(v) M/s. Chowgule & Bros., Goa.
(vi) M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co., Goa.
(vii) M/s. Elesbaos Pereira & Sons, Goa.
(viii) M/s. Froliana C. R. Macado & Sons, Goa.
(ix) M/s. Gosalia Shipping Pvt. Ltd., Goa.
(x) M/s. Lima Leitao & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Goa.
(xi) M/s. Mormugao Navegadora Ltd., Goa.
(xii) M/s. R. V. Redij & Co., Goa. | } | Shri P.K.
Rele,
Advocate |
|--|---|--------------------------------|

- II. Goa Dock Labour Board, Goa.
(Impleaded as a Party by Tribunal's order dated 11-5-1972.) } No appearance.

For the Workmen.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| I. (i) Shri Kripashankar Sukla, Goa.
(ii) Shri Vishram Bind, Goa.
(iii) Shri Sarju Yadav, Goa.
(iv) Shri Sulai Pal, Goa.
(v) Shri Ramlakhan Yadav, Goa. | } | Shri K. M. Jamadar,
Advocate |
| | | |
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| | | |

AND
Shri M. N. Batkal,
Advocate.

II. Goa Dock Labour Union, Goa.

(Impleaded as a party by Tribunal's order dated 11-5-1972.) } No appearance.

INDUSTRY : Ports and Docks

STATE : Goa, Daman
and Diu

Bombay, the 4th April, 1977

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment in exercise of its powers conferred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 14 of 1947 referred the industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Stevedores at Mormugao Harbour, Mormugao and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication in the following terms as per the notification date 14-9-1971.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the gangmen marked as 'L' in the records of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for being placed in the scale of Rs. 135.4-163.5-178 with effect from the 1st January 1969, in the light of the recommendations of the Central Wago Board for Port and Dock Workers, is justified? If not, to what relief if any, are the workmen entitled?"

2. The facts giving rise to this dispute may be briefly stated. The 5 workmen at whose instance the dispute is referred to this Tribunal claim to be Gang Leaders marked 'L' representing all the 206 workmen belonging to that category. Each of the 206 gangs of workmen consists of 10 workers and out of these 10 gangmen one is registered as gangman marked 'L'. It is claimed that the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers at Major Ports recommended that gang leaders marked as 'L' should be paid wages in the scale of Rs. 135-4-163-5-178 and gang workers in the scale of Rs. 110-2-50-120-3-147. The said recommendations have been accepted by the Central Government. The Mormugao Dock Labour Board resolved by its Resolution No. 318 dated 25-4-1970 to give effect to the new scales of pay as recommended by the Wage Board with effect from 1-1-1969. Pursuant to the said Resolution the attendance cards of the workmen were marked with daily wages corresponding to the pay scale of Rs. 135-4-163-5-178 from 2-5-1970 to 16-5-1970. Thereafter the Goa Dock Labour Union representing the gang workers raised a dispute stating that the gang leaders marked 'L' did not stand on a higher footing than the ordinary gangmen and therefore not entitled to a higher scale of pay as contemplated in the Wage Board's recommendations. There was also one day's strike in the entire Port on this account (vide para. 6 of the statement of the Goa Dock Labour Union dated 22-11-1975). To avoid trouble the Goa Dock Labour Board by its resolution No. 338 dated 7-8-1970 resolved that the gangworkers marked 'L' be placed in the scale of pay of Rs 110-2-50-120-3-147 w.e.f. 1-1-1969 which is the scale recommended for the gangmen till such time the dispute regarding their scale of pay is finally resolved by the Central Government. The 5 workmen herein representing the other gang leaders marked 'L' approached the Deputy Chairman Mormugao Dock Labour Board to consider their case and restore to them the higher scale of pay. As there was no response from the Dock Labour Board the workmen addressed a letter dated 30-3-1971 to the A.L.C.(C), Vasco-da-Gama requesting him to intervene in the matter. The A.L.C. entered upon conciliaion proceedings and sent notices to the Stevedores and the Dock Labour Board. The conciliation proceedings failed and a failure report was submitted by the A.L.C. which was received by the Central Government on 22-6-1971. This reference is made on 14-9-1971.

3. The workmen contend that the gangmen marked as 'L' in the records of the Mormugao Labour Board perform certain additional functions which are enumerated in para. 7A and B of their statement dated 16-10-1971 which fact is not specifically controverted by the Goa Dock Labour Union or the Stevedores Association. It is also submitted that the Wage Board in its report has expressly recognised the existence of gang leaders in the Mormugao Port. The position of a gang leader is said to be comparable to that of a Tindel in Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Vizag Port and Sardar in Calcutta Port. They also say that the certified standing orders for registered Dock Workers governed by the scheme [Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1965] which came into force from 7-11-1967 expressly refer to the leader of the gang and his duties.

4. On 5-5-1972 the Goa Dock Labour Union filed an application under Section 18(3) for being impleaded as a party to this dispute. It claimed to represent a large majority of Dock workers including the gangmen marked 'L'. This request was not opposed by the 5 workmen representing the 206 gang leaders marked as 'L'. By the order dated 11-5-1972 the Goa Dock Labour Union was allowed to come on record. It filed a written statement on 5-6-1972 asserting that this Tribunal had the necessary jurisdiction to decide this dispute.

5. On 2-2-1972 all the Employers filed a common statement contending that this Tribunal had no jurisdiction to go into the question referred to it for the reason that the power to determine wages and other service conditions is exclusively within the ambit of the power of the Board.

6. On 16-2-1972 the workmen filed a memo. stating they are all Reserve Pool Workers under the [Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1965] and that the presence of Dock Labour Board on the record is necessary for a valid and effective determination of the dispute in question. It is also submitted that as the Goa Dock Labour Board is in possession of all the available records it is but proper that it should be brought on the record. The Board

through its Deputy Chairman filed objection to the application on 13-3-1972. As per this Tribunal's order dated 11-5-1972, the Board was directed to be impleaded as a party to this adjudication proceedings.

7. The Dock Labour Board filed its statement on 9-6-1972 stating that as it is not an Employer nor carrying on any industry, within the meaning of the Act no award saddling it with any liability of any kind can be passed against it. It also contended that the schedule I appended to the scheme there is no category of workmen by the designation 'gang leader'. If this tribunal is to accept the workmen's contention it would amount to an amendment to Schedule I of the scheme which can be done only by the Central Government.

8. This Tribunal heard the parties i.e. the Employers, the Board, the Workmen and the Union on the question of jurisdiction and by its award dated 3-1-1973 on the preliminary objection negative the contention of the Employers and the Board.

9. Against that order the Employers filed writ petition 68/1973 before the Judicial Commissioner, Goa, challenging the view of this Tribunal on the question of jurisdiction. To this writ petition the Dock Labour Board, the Union and the workmen were made parties. The learned Judicial Commissioner by his order dated 18-3-1975 upheld the decision of this Tribunal and dismissed the writ petition. During the pendency of the writ petition there was an order of stay of the further proceedings of this case.

10. On 6-7-1973 i.e. even before the filing of this writ petition a settlement of the dispute was effected between the workmen herein and their Employers. The document containing the terms of the settlement was filed before this Tribunal on 3-8-1973 with a memo. requesting this Tribunal to pass an award in terms thereof. Notice of the writ petition dated 14-8-1973 was received in this Tribunal on or about 12-9-1973. During the pendency of the writ petition there was stay of the further proceedings of the case. The writ petition was dismissed on 18-3-1975. Thereafter notices were issued to the concerned parties calling upon them to show cause why an award in terms of the settlement should not be passed.

11. To this notice the Employers filed a statement on 1-12-1975 stating that the obligation under the scheme of disbursing wages earned by the gang workers is of the Board and that it is not the scheme of the Act that the Employers should pay to the gang leader for work done for them. It is also submitted that since it is the Board that withheld the benefit of the enhanced pay to the gang leaders it is but proper it should be made a party and should be heard along with the other parties, to the reference before passing any award in terms of settlement. It is finally submitted that if the Board had no objection to give effect to the terms of the settlement they too did not have any objection to that course.

12. The Goa Dock Labour Union filed their objection on 22-11-1975 asserting that there is no category of gang workers marked as category 'L' in the port of Mormugao and that the question of payment of higher pay scales to them did not arise. They also say that the gang leaders perform identically the same duties as gangmen and therefore a higher scale of pay to them is not warranted. They say that they would have no objection to the award being passed in terms of the settlement if gang workers were also given the benefit of the higher scale of pay. They admit that on account of the agitation carried on by the gangmen the Board had to go back on their earlier resolution dated 25-4-1970 giving effect to the higher scale of pay from 2-5-1970.

13. The workmen representing the gang leaders filed their reply on 19-1-1976 stating that since the dispute in question is only one between the employers (Stevedores) and the gang leaders, the Goa Dock Labour Union representing the gangmen has no locus-standi to object to the application made by them. (2) They also submit that the Goa Dock Labour Union having come on record stating that they represented a majority of the Dock Workers including gangmen marked 'L' cannot now be heard to repudiate the cause of the gangmen alone, to the prejudice of the gang leaders. (3) It is further stated that in the light of the resolution of the Board No. 318 dated 25-4-1970 recognising the right of the gang leaders to the

higher scale of pay recommended by the Wage Board and the further fact that the said resolution was implemented from 2-5-1970 to 16-5-1970, it is futile to contend that there is no category of workmen known as gangmen marked 'L' working in the Port of Mormugao. (4) It is also stated that after the Additional Judicial Commissioner Goa in his judgement dated 18-3-1975 in writ petition 68/73 has accepted the contention that the Central Wage Board having recognised that these gang leaders had to do some additional and more responsible work recommended a higher scale of pay to them it is not open to the Goa Dock Labour Union to reopen that issue. (5) Regarding the reply of the Employers (Stevedores) the workmen say that the Board is already a party to these proceedings but they have not even cared to file their objection to the notice calling upon them to show cause why an award should not be passed in terms of the settlement. (6) They dispute the contention that the settlement in question is not falling under Section 2(p) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

14. The Dock Labour Board filed a statement on 27-1-1976 praying this Tribunal to delete it from the array of parties to the dispute. It has not filed any other objection.

15. The Advocate for the Goa Dock Labour Union or their representative has not been attending this Tribunal since 3-7-1976. In these circumstances the case is being proceeded with in their absence.

16. The Dock Labour Board, except for filing memos, stating that it is not a necessary party to this dispute and that its name may be struck off the record, has not cared to file any objection to show why an award in terms of the settlement should not be passed. No one on its behalf has been appearing before this Tribunal since 4-12-1976. Hence Dock Labour Board also is set ex-parte.

17. On the above material the points that arise for consideration are :

- (1) Whether the Dock Labour Board is not a necessary party to these proceedings ?
- (2) Whether giving effect to the terms of the settlement will mean creating a new category of workmen in the Mormugao Port which, this Tribunal is not competent to do ?
- (3) Whether the objection taken by the Goa Dock Labour Union is tenable ?

(4) To what relief ?

Point 1 :—

18. The Dock Labour Board's contention is that not being an employer and while not running an industry within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act it is not a necessary party to these proceedings. This contention is not tenable. Under clause 42(a) of the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment Scheme, 1965 (hereinafter called the Scheme) it shall be an implied condition of the contract between the registered Dock worker and registered Employer that the rates of wages, allowances and overtime, hours of work rest intervals, holidays and pay in respect thereof and other conditions of service shall be such as may be prescribed by the Board. Clause 43 provides that it shall be an implied condition of the contract between a registered Dock worker in the categories of Winchman and gang worker and a registered Employer that the rates of wages, allowances and overtime and pay in respect thereof shall be such as may be prescribed by the Board for each category of worker subject to the provision of sub-clauses 2 to 7. Under sub-clause (f) of clause 8 of the Board is responsible for dealing with all matters of policy and in particular may determine the wages, allowances and other conditions of service and fix the guaranteed minimum wages in a month after annual review. When the Board has got so much of say in the matter of determining the wages of the Dock workers, certainly it must be made a party to this award, which relates to the fixation of wages of the workmen herein in terms of the Wage Board's recommendation. In the face of these statutory function it cannot ask this Tribunal to delete its name from the array of parties. In fact it was the Board by its resolution No. 218 dated 25-4-1979 that gave effect to the recommendation of the Central Wage Board with effect from 2-5-1970 and then went back on that from 17-5-1970 in view of the agitation

started by the gangmen. The learned Advocate for the employers submit that for a proper and effective implementation of the award, the Board is a necessary party, I agree. Point 1 found accordingly.

Point 2 :—

19. The contention of the Dock Labour Board in its statement dated 9-6-1972 was that if accepting the contention of the workmen a higher scale of pay was given to them it would amount to creation of a separate category of gang leaders and would amount to amendment to Schedule I of the scheme where two categories of Stevedores workers alone are contemplated viz. gang workers and Winchman. This contention was considered and negatived by the learned Additional Judicial Commissioner, Goa in para 25 of his judgement in writ petition 68/73. Point 2 therefore is held against the Board in view of the above opinion expressed in the judgement.

Point 3 :—

20. The objection taken by the Goa Dock Labour Union does not seem to be tenable. Their main complaint is that the gangmen do the very same work as gang leaders marked 'L' and therefore there is no warrant for paying them a higher scale of pay. In para 7 of the written statement and more leaders marked 'L' clearly set out the additional and more responsible duties they are called upon to discharge. The averments made by them in this para are not specifically controverted by the Union in their objection to the settlement being recorded by the Tribunal. Further, before the learned Judicial Commissioner the Employers concluded the fact that the Wage Board recommended a higher scale to the gang leaders as they had to do some additional and more responsible duties (vide para. 25). From the judgement we do not see that the Union which was a party to that writ petition raised any protest to the concession made by the Employers. It follows contention that the gang leaders do not have more responsible function to discharge has to be rejected. The further contention that in the Mormugao Port there is no worker by the designation gang leader is falsified by the report of the Central Wage Board at p. 343 para. IV(4). The other contention that if a higher pay is to be given to the gang leaders, the same scale may also be given to the gangmen is not tenable, in view of the terms of reference. The dispute, if any, between the gang workers and the employers is not a subject matter of this reference, and so it shall be permitted to be raised by the Union.

Point 4 :—

21. On a careful perusal of the terms of settlement I am satisfied that the settlement reached is fair and advantageous to the workmen and its bona fides are not open to doubt.

22. In the result an award in terms of the settlement is passed. The settlement which is appended hereto is to be treated as a part of this award. The Employers and the Dock Labour Board are directed to implement the terms of the award.

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/6 of 1971

Employers in relation to—

M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd. & 11 other Employers, Goa,

AND

Their Workmen.

JOINT MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE PARTIES

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

Shri Kripashankar Sukla, 176-L; Vishram Bind, 19-L, Sarju Yadav, 41-L, Sulai Pal, 26-L and Rama Lakshmi Yadav, 160-L, raised an Industrial dispute on behalf of 206 Leaders

hereinafter referred to as workmen concerned in this reference, working in the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for placing them in the scale of Rs. 135-4-163-5-178 in terms of the unanimous and majority recommendations of Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers as accepted by the Government of India to be operative with effect from 1st January, 1969. Conciliation having failed, the Govt. of India referred this dispute for adjudication by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 at Bombay. While the dispute is pending before the Honourable Central Government Industrial Tribunal as reference No. CGIT-2/6 of 1971, the parties after a prolonged negotiations have come to an amicable settlement, the terms of which are as under:—

1. The gang workmen listed under or marked 'L' shall be fixed in the scale of Rs. 135-4-163-5-178 recommended by the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers in the case of Gang leaders in Mormugao Port.
2. As a result of the terms of settlement at Item No. 1 above, the basic pay of the Gang leader shall be at Rs. 147 p.m. as on 1-1-1972 and Rs. 151 as on 1-1-1973.
3. The arrears as a result of grant of enhanced scales at Item No. 1 above shall be paid with retrospective effect from 1-1-1972, on the basis of salary shown at Item No. 2 of this settlement.
4. By virtue of change in basic salary from January, 1972, the Gang leaders shall be entitled to D.A., H.R.A., C.C.A., and A.D.A. on the basis of the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1st January, 1972.
5. It is agreed that the arrears arising out of this settlement shall be paid within 3 months from the date of passing of the Consent Award by the Hon'ble Tribunal.
6. The Parties hereinto further agree that this shall be the full and final settlement of the dispute pending before this Hon'ble Tribunal.
7. Both the Parties pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept the above terms of settlement as just and reasonable under the circumstances and to pass an Award in terms thereof.

Dated : the 6th July 1973.

Representing Employers : Representing Workmen :

Sd/-

1. M/s. Agencia Ultramarina P. Ltd.

Sd/-

2. M/s. Agencia Comercial Maritime

Sd/-

3. M/s. Machado & Sons Agents & Stevedores Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-

4. M/s. Mormugao Navegadora Ltd.

Sd/-

5. M/s. Elesbaos Pereira & Sons

Sd/-

6. M/s. R. V. Redij

Shri Kripashanker Sukla,
176-L

Shri Vishram Bind, 19-L

Shri Sarju Yadav, 41-L

Shri Sulal Pal, 26-L

Shri Rama Lakhan Yadav,
160-L

Sd/-

7. M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Brother Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-

8. M/s. Gosalia Shipping Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-

9. M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-

10. M/s. Chowgule Bros.

Sd/-

11. M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-

12. M/s. Lima Leitao & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

WITNESSES :

(1) Sd/-

(2) Sd/-

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-36011(4)/71-P&D/D IV A]

NAND LAL, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 6th May, 1977

S.O. 1484.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following Interim Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the industrial disputes between the employers in relation to the Management of Lime Stone Quarry of Sone Valley Port Land Cement Company Limited, Post Office Baulia, District Rohtas and their workmen.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 4 of 1975

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Ministry's Order No. L-29011/57/74-LRIV dt. 13-1-75)

PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Lime Stone Quarry of Sone Valley Port Land Cement Company Limited, Post Office Baulia, District Rohtas

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers.—Shri T. Prasad, Advocate.
On behalf of the Baulia quarries Mazdoor Sangh.—Shri B. Lal Advocate.

On behalf of the Baulia Quarries Rashtriay Mazdoor Seva Sangh.—Shri J. D. Lal, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Lime Stone

Dated, Dhanbad 19th November, 1975

INTERIM RELIEF ORDER

This is a short question about payment of statutory minimum bonus to the workmen as interim relief. By the above order the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred three heads of industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. One of them is whether the demand of the workmen of the Lime Stone Quarry of the Sone Valley Port Land Cement Co. Ltd., for payment of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 for the years 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1973 is justified. The workmen represented by Baulia Quarries Mazdoor Sangh hereinafter as B.Q.M.S. filed a petition for granting statutory minimum bonus to the workmen for the years 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1973 as interim relief. I am taking up B.Q.M.S. prayer for grant of the interim relief. The manage-

ment contests this claim for interim relief. The added union supports the company.

2. The management's first point is that they have applied for exemption from payment of bonus to the appropriate Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 36 of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and so long as that application is not disposed of, no question of payment of any bonus can arise. It is submitted that they had filed a composite petition for exemption in regard to their colliery and limestone quarries. The Central Government by their letter dated 25-7-73 conveyed their rejection of the management's application in regard to their colliery but said nothing about their limestone quarries. It is further stated that the management is pursuing this matter with the Central Government. In this context it is submitted that the Tribunal would be prejudging the matter if the interim relief was granted. It appears that a long time has elapsed and the appropriate Government has not yet allowed their prayer for exemption from payment of bonus so far as the quarries are concerned. There is no knowing if the Central Government would grant the exemption at all as prayed for by the management. It would be equally pre-judging the matter if I stay my hands in the matter on the supposition that their prayer for exemption will be ultimately allowed by the Central Government. If it could be shown that the order of the Central Government in this respect is in the offing there could have been some justification in staying my hands for a short period. They say that they have been sending repeated reminders to the Central Government for this. It is not bringing any result. Time has come and gone. The position remains as before. I think there is no further justification to wait for the Government's order in this respect. The Court cannot be expected to be in eternal waiting for the exemption order or otherwise to come on the basis of submissions from the side of the management. It is submitted that if the Tribunal grants the interim relief and thereafter the exemption order is made, the position will be anomalous. Courts act in the living present, not considering what would happen if things happen in future contrary to its order. If that were not so, no Court can act in the living present. The Tribunal's concern is if there is any existing exemption order when the matter is taken up by it. Admittedly the management is not yet equipped with any exemption order and in that view of the matter, nothing prevents the Tribunal from taking up the interim relief matter in respect of bonus. It is next submitted that the management has filed an application in the Patna High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India (C.W.I.C. No. 1411 of 1973) challenging the Central Government's letter dated 26-7-1973 rejecting their prayer for exemption from payment of bonus as a whole which is still pending. It is urged that the matter is subjudice and so no question for payment of interim relief in regard to bonus does arise. I have no order as yet res-

trating me from hearing the bonus matter from the Patna High Court or from other competent source. I do not think that imply because a writ petition is pending in respect of Central Government's letter rejecting their prayer for exemption from payment of bonus in regard to Hutar colliery, the Tribunal is not entitled to hear an interim relief matter on bonus arising out of an industrial dispute referred to me for adjudication by the Central Government. In the circumstances I cannot accept this submission from the side of the management. It is next submitted that the company has been incurring loss year after year which now exceeds one crore of rupees and so their inability to pay any bonus is pleaded. This is a plea which cannot be entertained. The requirement of law is that the company must pay the minimum statutory bonus even if it incurs loss in any particular year or years. It is a "must" legal requirement which cannot be bypassed. So the plea of financial inability does not hold good in view of the provisions of law. It is again submitted that the reference is incompetent. I have no sufficient materials at this stage to uphold the contention of the management. The liability to pay statutory minimum bonus is a "must" and the same has not been paid. It cannot be reasonably said that there is no industrial dispute in this respect. It is again submitted that in view of their prayer for exemption under the Section 36 of the Bonus Act, the Government could not have made the order of reference which is said to be not bona fide. Now I cannot hold so on material.

3. The industrial dispute is with regard to payment of bonus. Actually what bonus the employees are entitled to is a matter of law on the basis of available surplus and allocable surplus, which will be considered when there is a full-fledged adjudication of the bonus issue. Whatever may be the bonus ultimately adjudicated and awarded, there is no doubt about it that the workmen are at least entitled to the statutory minimum bonus of 4 per cent for the years under demand. When this is a "must", there is no point in delaying the payment of the statutory minimum bonus of 4 per cent as complete adjudication of the three heads of industrial disputes under reference may take some time. The case for payment of interim relief as to bonus is made out.

4. The company is therefore directed to pay the statutory minimum bonus of 4 per cent according to law to the workmen for the years 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1973 as interim relief.

K. K. SARKAR, Presiding Officer

[No. L-29011/57/74-LR. IV/D. III B.]

V. VELAYUDHAN, Under Secy.

